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LAWS ON ECONOMIC PLANS CARRIED BY PARTY DAILY

5-Year Plan

AU201725 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Jan 82 pp 1,4

["Law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1981-85"]

[Text] The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the basis of the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture for the years 1981-85, decided:

Article 1

The fulfillment of the fundamental task during the seventh 5-year period is to be ensured as follows: the comprehensive development of the economy relying entirely on our own forces, on the basis of the deepening of the country's socialist industrialization, the consolidation and intensification of agriculture, the increased effectiveness of the economy, the development of the technical and scientific revolution and the improvement of socialist production relations in order to guarantee and gradually raise the material well-being and cultural standard of the working masses and to further strengthen the socialist order and the country's defense potential.

For this purpose:

-- A relatively high rate is to be ensured in the development of industry on the basis of the further elevation of the degree of processing and valorization of the country's natural resources and the extension, strengthening and fuller utilization of the energy base, metallurgy and the engineering industry;

-- To further consolidate and intensify agriculture in order to better meet the needs of the people and the economy for agricultural and livestock products, to consolidate grain reserves and to reduce imports of some foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials;

-- To ensure the further intensification of the economy and the rapid and all-round effectiveness of the social product on the basis of increased labor productivity, the reduction of production and distribution costs, the increased effectiveness of monetary and material assets, the improved profitability of the economy and so forth;

-- To further strengthen the material base by our own efforts in order to realize accumulation and extended socialist reproduction by a rational and fully effective use of the existing material base and by extending the production of machinery and technical equipment, raw materials and combustibles and by fulfilling the tasks in the fields of capital construction, installation, exports and imports;

-- To raise the regimen of thrift to the highest possible degree and to intensify the discovery and utilization of internal reserves, the construction of productive projects and their commissioning on schedule.

Article 2

In 1985, compared with 1980, total social production is to increase 34-36 percent, total industrial production 36-38 percent and total agricultural production during the seventh 5-year period, compared with the sixth 5-year period, for the 5 years taken together, is to increase 30-32 percent.

Capital investments for the 5 years taken together are to be increased 22-24 percent, compared with the sixth 5-year period, of which state investments are to increase 21-23 percent and construction 8-9 percent. Exports in 1985 will grow 58-60 percent over 1980 and imports will grow by 56-58 percent. The transportation of commodities is to increase 34-36 percent in 1985 compared with 1980.

Labor productivity in industry is to 13-15 percent higher in 1985 compared with 1980, and in construction 14-16 percent. Compared with 1980, the national income in 1985 is to increase 35-37 percent, the real per capita income of the population 8-10 percent and the retail trade in the state sector 22-24 percent.

Article 3

The Council of Ministers is to work out the main indicators of the Seventh 5-Year Plan according to ministries and other central departments and is to adopt measures for the fulfillment of the tasks deriving from these indicators in all the branches and sectors of the economy and national culture.

Article 4

This law becomes effective immediately.

Tirana, 16 January 1982.

Law No. 6482

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

1982 Plan

AU201713 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Jan 82 pp 1,4

["Law on the State Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1982"]

[Text] Having examined the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1982, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, decided:

Article 1

To approve the main indicators of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1982, compared with 1981, as follows:

Total industrial production is to increase 8.5 percent, total agricultural production 15.2 percent, the transportation of commodities 9.4 percent, the transportation of passengers 6 percent; the total volume of investments 10.6 percent, of which the volume of state investments will increase 10.7 percent; and retail trade in the state sector is to increase 4.9 percent. Labor productivity in industry is to increase 2.3 percent and in construction 5.6 percent.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers is to work out the main indicators of the 1982 plan according to ministries and other central institutions and to adopt measures to implement the tasks deriving therefrom.

Article 3

This law comes into effect immediately.

Tirana, 16 January 1982

Law No. 6483

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania
Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

ZHIVKOV STATEMENTS DURING STATE VISIT TO ROMANIA

Toast to Ceausescu 14 Jan

AU201232 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jan 82 p 7

[Text of toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 14 January Bucharest dinner in his honor, given by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends and comrades, I take the opportunity of this friendly dinner to express my great satisfaction, as well as the satisfaction of those accompanying me, with the opportunity to be in neighboring Romania again, to be with you again, Comrade Ceausescu, at this traditional meeting of ours.

I would like to cordially thank you for the hospitality and the great attention shown to me and the comrades who are accompanying me.

We would also like to fulfill the pleasant assignment of our party and state leadership and our people, and convey their greetings to your people, your party and state leadership, and to you, personally, and wish you new successes in constructing the socialist society in your country.

Our talks have already begun. I can point out with satisfaction that they are taking place in a spirit of friendship and understanding. There is no doubt that like our previous meetings, this meeting too will give a new impetus to developing the friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries.

Although we have not ended our talks yet, we can already express our conviction that this visit will be beneficial not only for our friendship and cooperation, but it will also contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the understanding and good neighborliness in the Balkans, and peace in Europe and the world.

I subscribe to what has already been said -- that we meet in a tense and alarming international situation.

This is so because of the policy of imperialism, and more specifically, the policy of the U.S. imperialists. Obviously, they are striving to destroy what has been achieved in detente in the last decade, violating the balance of power which has been created, and conducting a course of direct and total confrontation with the socialist countries.

What is most alarming is the arms race, which they have imposed, the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in some Western countries, and the decision of the U.S. administration to produce the neutron weapon.

We fully understand that the world has no other sane alternative but peace, and that if the arms race does not stop, if the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe is not prevented, and if peace and understanding are not achieved, this can logically lead toward a world conflict.

As far as our party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are concerned, we, loyal to our peace-loving policy will make our contribution to stopping the arms race, and we shall actively cooperate in strengthening the confidence, the good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, and strengthening world peace. We are confident that the idea to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans will also contribute to strengthening world peace.

In the international arena we shall continue to conduct a policy that has been coordinated with the other socialist countries.

Our unity in such time is very important, because what is at stake is our great cause, and mankind's destiny. The socialist community has a historic responsibility for mobilizing all forces struggling for peace and understanding. This is the great majority of mankind.

Comrades, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania and between our parties and peoples are friendly. We highly value what has been achieved during the past years. I would like to stress the personal merits of Comrade Ceausescu for our good relations and fruitful cooperation. What has been achieved until now shows that we must always search and we shall always find new possibilities for strengthening the unity, cohesion, good neighborliness and friendship bebween our two peoples -- builders of the socialist society.

The relation and cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania can really be an example of relations and cooperation between neighboring socialist countries. Insofar as it depends on me, and as long as I am able, because I am already 70, I shall do everything possible to make this wish a reality.

Please accept once again my gratitude for the great consideration shown to me by awarding me with the highest order of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I would like to stress once again that I attribute this high distinction and the attention you are giving me to our personal friendship, Comrade Ceausescu, because it plays a great role in developing the friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries.

Our friendship is an historic fact and I am convinced that, like me, you are determine to expand it, because our peoples' friendship and cooperation is in the interest of their development, in the interest of the great cause of communism and in the interest of peace and understanding.

I propose a toast:

-- To the fraternity and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples and between our socialist countries.

-- To the further fruitful development of fraternal mutual relations.

-- To peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

-- To the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu!

-- To your health, dear Romanian comrades!

Cheers!

Award Acceptance Speech

AU201310 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Dear Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Esteemed Comrades. I cordially thank the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and you, personally, Comrade Ceausescu, for the recognition you have given me and for awarding me with the highest Romanian distinction: the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class with sash. I also thank you for the kind words addressed on this occasion to the Bulgarian people, our party and our country.

Naturally, I accept this distinction first of all as an expression of your respect for the heroic past and present achievements of the Bulgarian people, the heroic traditions and consistent Marxist-Leninist policy of the BCP, as well as recognition of my contribution to developing the cooperation between our two parties and countries and to strengthening the friendship between our two peoples.

Comrade Ceausescu, you and I have in fact been working for more than 15 years to develop Bulgarian-Romanian friendshp. There is no doubt that time is the best judge of what we have done to expand Bulgarian Romanian relations.

However, I am confident that it will give a positive judgement. Our mutual relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

We are happy with the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, as members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA are contributing to strengthening the socialist community and preserving peace.

Thanking you once again for the high distinction, dear Romanian comrades, I would like to assure you that the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will work further for strengthening and developing Bulgarian-Romanian relations in the interest of our two peoples, the cause of socialism and cooperation and peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Accepting the high distinction with excitement, I wish you from the bottom of my heart new successes in constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society in your country.

DAILIES COMMENT ON HAIG'S MIDDLE EAST 'MISSION'

AU161545 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jan (BTA) -- "Mr Haig has ended a useless trip in which the liabilities visibly exceeded the assets" reads a commentary in today's "NARODNA MLADEZH" on Mr Haig's Middle East mission.

Noting the hasty concluson of the visit -- failing to follow the announced scenario -- the newspaper adds that it again showed to the world public the deadlock of the Camp David deal. "And this concerns especially one of its components -- the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy."

A commentary in today's "NARODNA ARMIYA" on the same subject stresses that the attempts at saving the negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" from failure are part of the broader plot aimed at reviving the spearate Camd David accords, at distorting the essence of the Middle East issue and at diverting the Arab countries from their struggle for the restoration of justice and peace in the region.

"The Broken Shuttle" is the headline under which the "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" New York correspondent Georgi Todorchev reports on the curtailed mission of Mr Haig. He writes: "The mission of Mr Haig of discussing and resolving the autonomy issue for the population in the Israeli-occupied territory with the two other partners in the Camp David process without the participation of the sole lawful representative of the people of Palestine -- their organization for liberation -- in the end of the 20th century reminds one of those brutal methods of the early colonial and early imperialist epochs when the bayonet solely drew the boundaries on the geographical maps and the governor-generals acted as executioners of whole generations and as 'pacifiers of whole regions."

U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST POLAND, USSR CRITICIZED

AU151353 Sofia BTA in English 0926 GMT 15 Jan 82

[BTA headline: "'The Polish Card' in Washington's Nuclear Plans"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA) -- In a commentary under the above headline "NARODNA ARMIYA" points out that the unprecedented provocation campaign of the U.S. administration against Poland and the USSR is an attempt at striking a wedge in the family of the socialist countries, this is a pretext to stepping up the arms race, to fanning up the tension to the extreme. The daily adds that this, naturally, would create "favourable" conditions for the adherents of the "limited" nuclear was to achieve one of their aims -- to deploy the mediumrange missiles in Western Europe and to start direct preparations for a nuclear conflict in Europe.

According to "NARODNA ARMIYA", it is an irrefutable fact that Washington has made all possible efforts to destroy the socialist system in Poland, to force that country out of the Warsaw treaty, and by inflicting a grave blow on the socialist community, to change the balance of powers in Europe in favour of the West. The daily brands the approach of the U.S. administration to the Polish events as "insolent and ignorant". Washington, as a rule, assumed the role of world "sovereign" and "mentor", without being authorized to do so by anybody or being all the more unable to play this kind of role today, "NARODNA ARMIYA" reads.

Dwelling on the U.S. - imposed declaration of the Brussels session of the NATO ministers of foreign affairs, the commentary reads that this is an unprecendented act of interference in Poland's internal affairs, which has nothing to do with the either the international law nor with the UN Charter and the Final Act of Helsinki. The daily emphasizes that Washington does not discontinue its Geneva talks on the medium-range missiles for purely tactical considerations aimed to calm down the world public and, most of all, to receive the greatest backing possible to its fierce and barefaced campaign against Poland and the USSR on the part of the NATO allies.

ABU JIHAD-LED PLO DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Defense Officials Host Dinner

AU201219 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on 18 January a PLO delegation arrived in Bulgaria on an official visit. The delegation is led by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution's armed forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee.

At Sofia Airport the guests were greeted by Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense; Maj Blagoy Zakhariev, BCP Central Committee "Military-Administrative" Department deputy head; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. (Samih 'Abd al-Fatah), leader of the PLO permanent representative office in Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

In the afternoon the delegation was received by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee "Military-Administrative" Department head. A friendly talk on matters of common interest took place.

Later in the evening at one of the halls of the Central Army Club, Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, gave an official dinner in honor of Abu Jihad and the delegation led by him. The dinner was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee "military-administrative" department head; Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense; and generals and officers, (Samih 'Abd al-Fatah), leader of the PLO permanent representative office in Bulgaria, also attended the dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

PLO Anniversary Marks Visit

AU202021 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 Jan (BTA) -- Mr Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution and member of "Al Fatah" declared today that in 1981 alone there have been carried out 380 Palestinian armed actions against the Israeli invaders. Mr Abu Jihad is here as head of the PLO delegation which is on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

At a meeting held in Sofia today to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the beginning of the armed sturggle of the Palestinian people, Mr Abu Jihad said that the Palestinian population in the captured territories, for the last two years alone, has gone on more than 460 strikes and demonstrations. Mr Abu Jihad thanked for the assistance being rendered by the USSR, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries to the people of Palestine and emphasized that it is an impetus for resuming the struggle till new victories.

Mr Kirgil Ignatov, chairman of the society for friendship with the people of Palestine, took the floor at the meeting. He emphasized that peace in the Middle East can be achieved only if the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine are fulfilled -- including their right to self-determination and founding their own state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY SITUATION REVIEWED

AU131451 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Metodi Tanev, OTECHESTVEN FRONT observer on domestic policy issues: "Drawing a Balance on Food Supplies"]

[Text] There is no doubt about the fact that our domestic market is very well supplied with foodstuffs. This was most brilliantly confirmed during the holidays -- the stores and open-air markets in our large cities presented a real delight to the eyes of the customers.

Will it be the same next year? The stipulations of the current five-year plan, which has already been adopted as a law, are providing for an ever-improving satisfaction of the Bulgarian people's needs. This applies to foodstuffs as well. The contribution of the public sector in the agricultural sphere will continue to increase, its material-technical and scientific base will further improve. Private and auxiliary plots will also produce an increasing quantity of foodstuffs.

Every family engaged in the agricultural sector today owns a sufficient plot of land from which, if it is situated in the plain and is property irrigated, the family members can obtain not only fruit and vegetables, but also fodder grain. This fodder grain can even be produced in two consecutive harvests, as is the practice in a number of agroindustrial farms and private plots in the Plovdiv, Pazardzhik and other okrugs.

The private plots are expanding over a total of more than 6 million decares of land. An approximate total of 750,000 decares of land has been distributed among workers, employees and pensioners in the cities and to cooperative farmers in the villages in order to obtain additional production. Nearly half a million working people in urban centers are now participating in additional agricultural activities, without neglecting their basic professions and jobs. According to official statistical data, more than 4,500 existing auxiliary farms, expanding over a total of 130,000 decares of land, are now raising 250,000 - 300,000 pigs, 95,000 sheep, 12,000 heads of cattle and 350,000 - 400,000 units of fowl.

Nevertheless, despite the fact that we have already obtained a total of 1 ton of grain per capita of the population, the fodder problem still continues to be an obstacle to the development of the animal husbandry sector. There are numerous reserves which could be helpful in solving this problem. There are over 1 million decares of "dead" or almost "dead" soil in our national land estate. Thousands of private plot owners, for several reasons, are avoiding the production of fodder grain. There are still numerous shortcomings as regards the improvement of breeds, the expansion of breeds and in the sector of veterinarian assistance. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted in his report of 24 October 1981, the average per cpaita milk production of cows must attain a total of 3,500 liters, while 40 percent of the cows must produce over 4 tons of milk and the average milk production should be below 3 tons [as published].

Decision Number 50 issued by the Council of Ministers in 1981, pertaining to grain production in private plots, and hence dealing with the increase in the quantity and with the reduction of prices of animal products, contains a number of qualitatively new aspects and facts which demand a new approach in dealing with private plots. This decision is setting special prices as incentives for the purchase of animal products produced with the private plot owners' own fodder, as well as numerous other measures aimed at an increase in production.

This important government document stipulates new requirements to the state-owned farms and to the scientific-production complexes engaged in pig-breeding, cattle-breeding and sheep-breeding, as well as to the people's councils, mayors' offices and conurbation systems.

As to the private plot sector, a total of at least 100,000 mother sows must be fecundated and distributed this year. The plan has already been fulfilled in Ruse Okrug where over 6,000 pigs have been fecundated and distributed to the population since 5 January 1982. More than half the number of pigs provided by the plan have already been fecundated in the Burgas, Lovech, Shumen and Khaskovo Okrugs. The picture, however, appears uneven, since Pernik, Sofia, Blagoevgrad and Gabrovo, as well as Kurdzhali and other okrugs are lagging considerably behind. The total plan for the country as a whole has been 44 percent fulfilled. Only 21 percent of the pigs provided for in the plan were distributed to farmers up to 5 January 1982.

The role of the Fatherland Front organization is great in this respect. Along with agitation and educational activities, the Fatherland Front is entrusted to coordinate the implementation of the tasks and to explain new factors in the self-sufficiency system and in the development of private plot farming, as a nautral expansion of the public agricultural sector. Control over the implementation of government decisions as an important aspect of the people's power also represents a duty, right and responsibility of the Fatherland Front.

NINTH TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN APRIL

AU121427 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jan (BTA) -- The 9th congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions is due to open on April 8, this year. This decision was taken at today's plenary session of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The plenary session specified the basic tasks facing the trade unions in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th Congress of the BCP by the working teams.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions stressed in the report he read at the plenary session that one of the cardinal tasks of the trade unions is for them to cooperate in raising workers' interest and responsibility in the results of their labour.

The defending function of the trade unions, he said, will be carried not only through the traditional forms but through the struggle for a consistent application of the distribution according to labour quality and quantity.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov stressed that the workers have to become ever more active and direct participants in the production management. Except for the director, all participants in collective bodies of management must be elected directly by the working teams. It is a duty for the trade unions to assist the managers in taking decisions and in organizing their fulfilment with the help of the collective bodies.

By emphasizing that the intensification of the national economy is given prominence in the trade unions' activity, the speaker stressed the necessity for increasing the innovators' movement, for raising the employees' qualification, for resolving the questions related to their requalification.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov said that a more regular correspondence between the rates of the public consumption growth on one hand and the national revenue and the public labour efficiency growth on the other should be established.

Dwelling on the counter-plans the speaker said that they must become a real creative deed of the working teams with the trade unions as a driving force in this process. One of the most important questions to be resolved in the counter plans are the savings of fuels and raw materials, the full loading of the created industrial capacities, the manufacture of consumer goods and services.

The tasks facing us, Mr Dyulgerov said, impose to the trade unionist work, the experience, the methods of work to undergo deep changes and be improved.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION LEADERSHIP SESSION

AU142000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] On 14 January in Sofia, an expanded session of the Central Union of the National Agro-Industrial Union took place. It was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Vasil Tsanov and Dimitur Karamukov, secretary of the Bulgarian National Union standing committee. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, spoke on some questions related to the new economic mechanism and the forthcoming agrarian tasks. After the debates, the Central Council adopted a decision on implementing these tasks.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS REPORTED 16 JAN

AU181431 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Decree No 36 of the Council of Ministers of 29 October 1981 introduced a ban on foreigners exporting some foodstuffs and consumer goods. The same decree set new customs tariffs for goods exported and imported by private citizens.

The new customs tariffs of some exported foodstuffs and consumer goods have been increased, while the customs tariffs on most of the imported goods have been significantly reduced. The customs tariffs on the following imported goods have reamined unchanged: stoves, household equipment and other machines using liquid fuels derived from oil -- 100 percent on their retail price in Bulgaria; engines, engine blocs, chassis and bodies for cars, and musical instruments -- 60 percent. The customs tariffs of the following goods have been reduced: wood processing and metal cutting machines and equipment from 60 to 20 percent; jewelry, cosmetics, perfumes, ether oils, alcoholic beverages and tobacco goods from 80 to 20 percent; and all other unmentioned goods from 50 to 10 percent.

In connection with the aforementioned decree some amendments and supplements to the regulation on customs controls on goods transported by persons who cross the Bulgarian state border were made. The amendments relate to the right to import goods of those who have been sent on official and business trips for a period up to 6 months, as well as students studying abroad and workers working for more than 6 months in countries other than CEMA ones. No significant changes in the regulations governing the export of goods have been envisaged.

Up to now, the citizens have had the right to export goods, goods for personal use and gifts without custom duty consumer.

The following goods are included in the category of consumer goods: foodstuffs ready for consumption; one-liter alcoholic beverages; and 250 cigarettes or 250 grams of tobacco goods. Only persons older than 16 years can export alcoholic beverages and tobacco. The quantity of foodstuffs is determined by the length of the trip. This means that the quantity of food will be greater if the final destination of the trip is remote and one travels by train, bus or car. When traveling to near countries or if airplane flights are involved, these quantities will be the minimum.

The following articles are in the category of goods for personal use: clothes, shoes, toilet articles and all articles needed by the traveler during the period of his travel and stay abroad. The kind and quantity of these articles is determined by the profession of the traveler, as well as the length and goal of his trip. The articles are to be returned to Bulgaria.

The citizens also have the right to export duty-free gifts up to a total value of 50 leva, according to the retail price in Bulgaria, intended for relatives and friends living in the country which is to be visited. The limit of the gifts which can be exported duty-free also can include alcoholic beverages and tobacco products in addition to the quality allowed for personal use. Within this limit, it is forbidden to export foodstuffs, as well as goods which are taxed by 200 percent (wools, wool yarn and cloth, wool knitwear, crystal products, rust-proof cutlery, photographic goods, natural, artificial and synthetic leather and leather articles, washing detergents and other goods indicated in the customs regulation published in DURZHAVEN VESTNIK No 86 of 3 November 1981). The export of baby clothes, children's clothes and shoes, cotton fabrics, household linen, natural silk fabrics, cotton and woolen blankets, underwear, men's and women's shoes, electric washing machines, electric vacuum cleaners, electric timers and watches, household china and utensils is not allowed at all, even by paying customs duty.

What are the rights of the citizens related to the import of goods?

Persons who have made private visits abroad (visiting, tourism, medical reasons), students in foreign countries, those who have been sent on official business, for specialization or to work in foreign countries, by the competent organs, regardless of to what countries, for a period of up to 6 months, can import goods up to the total value of 200 leva, according to the goods' retail price in Bulgaria.

Those who have been sent on official business, to work or for specialization by the competent Bulgarian organs for a period longer than 6 months to non-CEMA countries the limit of the duty-free goods is 300 leva, both for their arrival on home leave and on their final return to Bulgaria.

Transport workers (airplane crews, train personnel and truck and bus transportation personnel) are allowed duty-free goods worth 70 percent of their per diem; water transportation personnel -- up to 100 percent of their per diem. The value of the goods imported by these persons will be determined according to their retail price in the countries where they have been bought.

The greatest rights on duty-free imports are reserved for persons sent by the competent Bulgarian organs to specialize, work, or on official business to CEMA member-countries for a period longer than 6 months. The limit for these persons is not determined by the value of the imported goods. They have the right to import duty-free goods for personal and family use, observing the rules published in appendix 3 of this regulation. The goods can be imported by members of the family of the person sent abroad, or be sent to members of the family who have remained in Bulgaria -- wife, minor children, grown-up children, pupils, students, soldiers, family members who have not been allowed to travel or who are disabled.

The imports of gas adaptor [gasovo ustroystyo] for cars as well as the import of goods whose quantity exceeds the allowed norms by more than twice is forbidden, even by paying full tax. Also forbidden is the tax-free import of stoves, household equipment and other things using liquid fuel derived from oil. The duty on goods, which was not mentioned in appendix 3, is to be determined by the director of the customs office according to the personal and family needs of the importer.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol of cooperation between the Bulgarian Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the USSR All-Union Chamber of Industry and Commerce was signed in Sofia today. The protocol applies to the 1982 period and envisages that the Soviet cities of Alma Ata and Ashkhabad should host Bulgarian Economic Days, and that a number of Bulgarian trade enterprises should organize specialized exhibitions in several Soviet cities. At the same time, the Soviet Union will be expected to participate in the Plvodiv Fair and in a number of specialized international exhibitions to be organized in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jan 82 AU]

PRESS ONTINUES REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION

No Polish Journalists Interned

AU201157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 82 p 7

["ZR"-signed report: "The International Organization of Journalists on Polish Journalists; More Than 20 Dailies Are Being Published in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 January -- Not one journalist is interned in Poland. That follows from a statement by the General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists published in Prague on Monday. The International Organization of Journalists responds with the statement to rumors and misinformation about the fate of some Polish journalists disseminated by the American broadcasting station in Munich and some Western press agencies.

The International Organization of Journalists states, with reference to qualified [kompetentni] Polish authorities, that following the imposition of the state of emergency in the Polish People's Republic, there was only one internment of a journalist, who -- however -- was released by the Military Council for National Salvation after 2 days. "No one from the leadership of the Union of Polish Journalists ever was, nor is interned," the statement stresses.

It mentions at the same time that following the imposition of the state of emergency the publication of most dailies and periodicals as well as broadcasts by local radio and television stations were suspended. Along with TRYBUNA LUDU and the military daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the organ of the United People's Party, KURIER POLSKI, the organ of the Democratic Party, the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA, and -- most recently -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY are being published again. One daily each is being published in 16 voivodships. The restoration of the second channel of Polish television is being prepared. "The publication of other newspapers and periodicals will be restored in harmony with the progressing normalization of the situation in the country," says the statement by the International Organization of Journalists, which is based on official reports from Warsaw.

Pole Seized in Prague

AU201201 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 19 Jan 81 p 7

["JKR"-signed report in the "Shadows" column: "He Crossed the Snezka Mountain"]

[Text] A citizen of the Polish People's Republic has been apprehended at the Prague-Center railroad station. He crossed our state border in the area of the Snezka Mountain [in North Bohemia]. His motives are being investigated.

Western Packages Contained Transmitters

AU201540 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 82 p 7

[Report by special correspondent "(UL)": "Transmitters Instead of Butter; What the Packages for Polish Children Contained"]

[Text] We arrived in Dabrowe Cornicze. Before 1 December 1981 "Solidarity" used to play the role of rich uncle here, too, in local enterprises. Everybody who wanted to lend a hand in the promotion of its "cause" could count on a rich reward. Bundles of banknotes, luxury footwear, cameras and other goods produced abroad were at their disposal in "Solidarity's" cash register and warehouse. Obviously, all this was available only to those who had "earned" it in various roles of agent provocateurs and instigators.

Every so often different kinds of packages arrived from the Gdansk port. According to the slip filled out by the sender, they contained food or children's clothing; but actually the boxes contained paper for leaflets, one of the employees of the General Zawadski enterprise in Dabrowa says. This was neither coincidence nor an isolated case. One could find all kinds of things in so-called food packages, frequently bearing the warning "Attention! Perishables!" Instead of canned meat and powdered milk they contained transmitters.

We are told that the members of "Solidarity's" so-called intervention groups, who were allegedly meant to see to the fulfillment of agreements on the improvement of the workers' social conditions, were primarily interested in the very packages in which an "error" had occurred as they were being wrapped. In such instances they "interceded" with particular energy in the customs house.

"It is only after we eliminate a few of you," the so-called "Solidarity" trustees [zmocnenci] yelled in one of the customs houses, "that we will be able to work properly." The workers at the customs office refused to hand over packages coming from the FRG, particularly if they contained something that definitely was not food. "Why are you pawing through this? Are you looking for weapons? A few sticks and a piece of string is sufficient for you and your kind. Soon you will have to render accounts for hampering assistance from our friends in the West."

We were able to acquaint ourselves with the so-called assistance from friends in the West in the customs protocols and indictment files. The packages for so-called privation victims [stradajici] had, in fact, quite specific contents, above all in November and at the beginning of December, when the deliveries from the United States, the FRG and other Western countries were literally flooding in. It was no coincidence: the time left until the "settling of accounts" with the government could be measured in hours.

The customs officers' notes tell us about deliveries of a Xerox machine worth Z800,000 and of printing equipment worth almost 500,000 Swedish kronas. The customs officers had also unwrapped film cameras valued at Z1 million, and so forth. For the "Solidarity" bosses' greater mobility, several passenger cars and minibuses were unloaded from the ship.

The counterrevolutionary actions in the Wujek mine and the Katowice works were directed, from, among other things, transmitters obtained with so-called assistance resources. The publications of antistate printed matter by the terrorist groups was made possible precisely by these packages from the West. Both the Xerox equipment and the paper had been produced in the United States. The address on the delivery slip was unambiguous: "Solidarity, Gdansk."

"The American President accused the Soviet Union of interfering in Poland's internal affairs. The thief calls, catch thief! He and his administration are also responsible for the fact that we have a state of emergency here today," we heard in a talk in the General Zawadski enterprise in Dabrowa.

Editorial on U.S. Policy

AU201434 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Attack Against Peace"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has recently undertaken a number of steps which are aggravating the international situation. Washington is claiming that events in Poland are the cause of its aggressive attitudes which, as a sum total, have already acquired the nature of a frontal reactionary offensive against the progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the world. This is not true; Washington has merely found a pretext, a false propaganda cloak to hide far broader, long-term intentions.

The extremely reactionary group of the American bourgeoisie represented by President Ronald Reagan is carrying out a purposeful program which it had worked out and started to implement much earlier, even before the Polish patriotic forces had resolutely halted the onslaught of the counterrevolution and started solving their domestic political problems.

The basic goal of Reagan's policy is to restore the privileged position of power of American imperialism -- in other words, to literally realize its dreams, to be a unique and unrestricted world force which would determine social development according to its own notions, wishes and interests, and also decide on the fate of states and peoples. The plans for ruling the world, which have now been revived in the United States to an unprecedented extent, include an outright presumption of a clash with the adversary, meaning with the forces in the world arena that are objectively preventing the realization of American plans. That is why Reagan's government is starting an attack in the political, economic and military spheres against the Soviet Union and other countries of real socialism, against the international workers and communist movement and against the national liberation movement.

Washington believes that it must create an appropriate "atmosphere" in the world. First, it wants to "justify" to the domestic and world public the striking escalation of armament expenditures, and second, it realizes that increased tension is a necessary component of its policy, which broadens the scope for the confrontation that has been planned and is being prepared. It is artificially evoking international problems everywhere in the world -- critical clashes which it then uses as a pretext for fanning out conflicts. Developments in People's Poland are one of such pretexts. On top of that, a certain role is also played here by leading U.S. representatives who are bitter at losing the game; they bitterly resent the disappointed hopes that the apple -- which as they joyfully thought had already become ripe with their copious assistance -- has not fallen into the American lap, despite everything. The energetic measures of the Military Council of National Salvation are felt by President Reagan as his own personal defeat; and this is also expressed in his hateful, malevolent statements.

One of the basic goals of U.S. efforts is the attempt to change the strategic world equilibrium. Thus Washington has dreamed up the myth about "Soviet military supremacy," and unleashed the feverish armament in the illusion that it would reverse the correlation of forces in its favor.

The equilibrium is a positive factor, the guarantee of peace, the solution of disputes and problems by peaceful and nonviolent means. The American bourgeoisie cannot stand the feeling of having fettered hands. It laments that the Soviet Union had grown "far too" powerful and strong in the last decade. But this is only natural and self-evident; it is a reality that can neither be halted nor changed any more.

Proportionately to the increasing economic and political strength of the Soviet Union, its defense ability is understandably also growing. The Soviet Union has declared on numerous occasions that it is not threatening anybody, that it is pursuing a consistent peaceful policy, that it is patiently submitting to the United States one proposal after another for disarming and for reducing and limiting nuclear armament, and that it is appealing for constructive negotiations to ensure the peaceful future of the world.

Reagan's government is taking another path: to shift international policy from detente to confrontation between the blocks, it is escalating provocative gestures, claiming the right to hand out punishment or sanctions, meddling grossly in the affairs of other states, and also exerting harsh pressure on its allies in the capitalist camp to make them submissive, to make them obedient to the line under Reagan's baton. This is a dangerous and risky policy. It endangers the basic interests of all states and peoples indiscriminately.

As was stressed yesterday in the declaration of the CSSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this U.S. policy was accompanied by a certain phenomenon -- it supported antisocialist forces in Poland which were aiming at overthrowing the socialist system. This transparent aggressive policy is now accompanied by economic and other sanctions, with which the U.S. Government wants to "punish" the Polish People's Republic for checking the antisocialist forces.

Now the United States is also shamelessly foisting the methods of gross meddling in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic on other NATO countries. The Brussels session of the NATO pact's Council this week showed how the United States is literally using the pact as a mechanism to foist Washington's will on Western Europe, regardless of whether this contravenes the national interests of West Europeans.

It is right to state that the attack against international detente, against understanding and cooperation among peoples, which is now being waged by the Reagan administration, is not a consequence of the growing forces of world imperialism. Quite the contrary.

The world of capitalism is now undergoing a general crisis; revolutionary changes are becoming deeper and are being sped up. It is not the first time in history that imperialism has striven to halt its retreat, slow down its downfall and solve its own problems at the cost of other peoples and states.

It is again being confirmed that the aggressive essence of imperialism stands in flat contradiction to the detente and policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The Reagan administration is trying to liquidate the achievements of the policy of detente, of the period in which it suffered a number of defeats and failures on a worldwide scale. In this connection we must see that we have here only a repeated attempt by reactionary forces to reverse the international situation.

In years gone by the United States tried many times to drag mankind into the maelstrom of war threats. The world has lived through even more difficult periods than the present one, and it has always returned to the only possible path, one leading to a creative peaceful future. However, we have no right to underestimate the extent and scope of international complications intentionally evoked by the U.S. Government. We must be vigilant and wary.

The struggle for peace has always been complicated; life has never been carefree.

TRANSFER PLANS OF U.S. TROOPS IN FRG SCORED

AU201211 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 82 p 6

["AV"-signed article in the column "Reply to a Reader's Question": "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] There have been several reports in the press about the redeployment of American troops in the FRG in the direction of the GDR and CSSR borders, writes Anton K. from Gottwaldov. He asks what this plan means for our country's security.

There is no doubt that this is an action aimed at jeopardizing our security, but also the security of the GDR and the Warsaw Pact countries in general. Toward the end of last summer, a number of facts surfaced confirming that the Pentagon is activating the implementation of its old plan to redeploy American troops in the FRG. According to press reports, the entire contingent of American troops now deployed on military bases within the FRG is to be concentrated in the vicinity of the socialist countries' borders. It is, of course, naive to explain this planned action by an endeavor to improve the conditions for the troops' accomodation and training, as is being done by U.S. military authorities from time to time.

Deployed on FRG territory is a striking power of American ground forces in Europe of more than 200,000 men. The U.S. divisions are made up of strong assault formations designated chiefly for aggressive operations. Moreover, the United States and the NATO bloc are drawing the area of their troops' exercises ever closer to the borders of the Warsaw Pact member countries, and expanding the exercises' range. Particularly the American mechanized brigades are to be transferred to the GDR and CSSR borders, according to existing plans. They are to be followed by infantry divisions.

The implementation of the plan will span a relatively long period of time because the redeployment will require the construction of new barracks and warehouses as well as space for the deployment of combat hardware.

The redeployment bears out the plan of the American command to actively implement the concept of so-called forward-based defense adopted by NATO. And this is absolutely in line with the present American doctrine of "limited nuclear warfare" in Europe and with the new military concept presupposing the United States' potential to take part in a drawn-out military conflict in several parts of the world simultaneously. All this runs sharply counter to the principle of equal security.

It is clear that the concept of "forward-based defense" is aimed at a surprise attack, comprehensively prepared in peace time. And because the planned redeployment of American troops to the borders of the socialist countries is an integral part of this aggressive concept, one cannot fail to see the danger entailed in this plan. Its implementation will undoubtedly exacerbate tension in Europe.

Under these circumstances, the redeployment of U.S. troops cannot be described as anything other than a provocative and defiant action.

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE MARKED BY ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD201620 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Reagan -- commentary by Karel Cisar -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague, 20 Jan [CTK] -- Half an hour was enough for U.S. President Reagan yesterday to "evaluate" the first year of his activity in the White House and the course of his press conference showed that it was more than enough with regard to his rather poor results.

The only thing upon which the president could pride himself was the dubious success of his anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. However, the President's threats of further extension of the economic boycott of the Soviet Union in case the situation in Poland does not "improve" have many other aspects which President Reagan cannot or does not want to see. First of all it is the fact that no boycott of the Soviet Union has ever brought the expected results. Reagan is old enough to remember how fruitless was the boycott of the young Soviet state during the 1920's and in the cold war period. As for the "grain embargo" imposed by President Carter, Reagan had to lift it himself as it was harming the United States more than the Soviet Union.

Moreover, Reagan's anti-Soviet policy is arousing concern even among U.S. allies. Only few dare say it openly but a number of politicians and governments have long ago recognized inefficiency of similar boycotts. They also realize that Reagan is dangerous and poorly calculated foreign and military policy threatens international detente and all relations between East and West. Thus, anti-Sovietism is President Reagan's only triumph and he needs it to veil the poor results of his home economic policy.

1982 OIL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

LD201458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A contract for this year's supplies of crude and other oil products from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, worth more than 2 billion transferable rubles, was signed in Prague today. It was noted at the signing ceremony that crude supplied under advantageous conditions has been flowing to Czechoslovakia for the past 20 years via the Druzhba pipeline, which constitutes a saving of transportation costs and guarantees prompt and reliable supplies to Czechoslovak refineries and petrochemical plants. Nevertheless, the economical utilization of oil and maximum savings in all spheres of consumption remains the imperative of the day.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES MEAT PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

AU141134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Meat Production and Its Problems"]

[Excerpts] According to this year's state economic plan, agriculture is enjoined to increase plant production 16.7 percent compared with last year's poor harvest. Specifically, the production of grain crops should amount to 11 million tons. This is a very exacting requirement, considering that the largest grain harvest in our country so far in 1978 was 52,000 tons, and, the second largest the year before last, 301,000 tons below this year's plan.

The basic problem in the development of our agriculture is the disproportion between the development of the plant and livestock production, a disproportion that even deepened in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. While the production of grain increased in this period 9 percent against the previous 5-year plan period, the production of pigs for slaughter increased 18.1 percent and of poultry even 28.6 percent. In order to offset the difference between the amount of harvested grain and feed consumption, it was necessary to import 8 million tons of feed in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period at a cost of Kcs22 billion in freely convertible currencies. The high imports of feed and of components for fodder mixtures are one the main reasons for the growing production and, subsequently, growing consumption of meat, which averaged 85.6 kg per capita last year. Without balancing the deficits in harvests by imports, the annual consumption of meat would have stagnated at the level reached at the end of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period when it averaged about 80-81 kg per capita.

The high feed imports would not have been a problem, were it not for the simultaneous, steeply increasing costs for the imports of other raw materials and energy and if our economy's export sapability succeeded in covering the constantly aggravating payment conditions by increasing the effectiveness of the exports of our products. However, the export of engineering merchandise in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period was about Kcs30 billion lower than planned. At the same time the terms of credit and the credit possibilities were changing in such a way at the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period and last year as well that it ceased to be teneable for our economy to increase further its indebtedness. Quite the contrary, it is essential to do everything possible gradually to reduce it.

The problems caused by the diverse developments of the plant and animal production branches were dealt with by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session. The session adopted a resolution that stressed the need to change the existing structure of livestock production by enhancing cattle breeding.

It must be stressed that the changes in the production structure would have to take place even without the unfavorable impact of the consequences of last year's bad harvest because the existing structure of livestock production has ceased to be commensurate with our conditions, by failing to ensure a further stable development of the production of foodstuffs, especially meat, and making it dependent on weather, imports, the balance of payments, and other factors.

This is well demonstrated by the following fact. The retail trade turnover of food sales is at present about Kcs110 billion annually. The production of foodstuffs is subsidized with Kcs25 billion of state allocations. This shows, basically, how much cheaper foodstuffs are being sold in our counyry than they are being produced or imported. The 16th congress stressed in the CPCZ Central Committee's report on its activity: "No one can afford for long to sell goods on the domestic market at prices lower than it costs to purchase them abroad or produce at home."

What are the ways out of the present situation? It is necessary to do everything possible to bridge the present situation in the fodder balance up to the next harvest. This means to make use of all available fodder resources, to handle them with utmost economy, and to distribute them according to the livestock's productivity. The livestock's productivity must be enhanced through increased zootechnical and veterinary care. Special efforts must be exerted to prevent any losses in fodder, in the produced raw materials and in its processing. A single, nonrecurring considerable reduction of livestock numbers, especially of pigs, cannot be avoided. However, on the other hand, it is necessary to proceed very carefully with regard to cattle breeding, especially in view of its relatively long production cycle.

The standard of living of the entire society is determined by the extent of the resources at its disposal. However, everyone must take part in intensifying their creation; no one must stand passively by and assume that society will ensure his needs even when he himself makes no contribution. That is why it must be kept constantly in mind that the further development of society and its members is determined at every workplace.

PROBLEMS IN ENERGY PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTED

'Critical' Coal Shortages

LD191734 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Summary] "Cameraman Stanislav Krecmer yesterday traveled throughout the North Bohemian coal-mining region and this is his report on the critical situation of coal supplies in the area:

"The Pocerady-1 powerplant reports a critical situation as far as its coal stocks are concerned. This is the plant's coal storage site and normally there would have been enough coal here to cover up this machine. At present, the plant's stocks are estimated to last not days but mere hours. The situation is similar at other powerplants in the North Bohemian region. The control board of the Czech electricity generating plants reports today that the situation is as follows: the Ledvice powerplant has stocks to last 2 and 1/2 days, while the stocks at the Prunerov-1 and Prunerov-2 powerplants will barely last 1 day. There is same situation at the Tusimice-1 and Tusimice-2 powerplants, where the stocks are large enough to last only 1 day.

The Pocerady powerplant is being supplied directly by the Lezaky mines in Most where I have been told that the daily targets of loading coal for transportation to the Pocarady powerplant are met currently by 30-60 percent, due to difficulties encountered in transloading frozen coal. The whole problem is, therefore, that of transportation. Meantime, the Pocerady-1 powerplant will deal with the shortfall of coal by reducing the output of the individual block, transferring as much fuel as possible from the Pocerady-2 powerplant's stockpile and by taking one generating block out of commission for general repairs. To alleviate the situation further trainloads of coal from the Sokolovo coal mining areas have been dispatched to the Tusimice powerplants.

[Announcer] "According to the latest information received by telephone about 1 hour ago from the Czechoslovak state power transmission center, the situation in the North Bohemian lignite field is becoming critical. The powerplants at Tusimice and Pocerady are generating electricity directly from coal that can be mined and transported during the day, and the stocks there are minimal. At this time we must truly pay our tribute to the perseverance and selflessness of all those in the coal field who are providing light and heat for our homes. At the same time, we have to remind consumers, particularly the large consumers, that the present situation calls for maximum discipline in the use of electricity and that electricity users must continue to observe regulation degree seven [banning overtime working] when taking electricity from the power grid."

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU201541 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial "To Face up to the Frosts!"]

[Excerpts] The frosts have been with us for more than a month now, except for a few days. This has had a considerable impact on the national economy.

The extraction conditions, above all in surface quarries, have heavily deteriorated. Although the miners are outdoing themselves in selfless work, the extraction has not reached the planned figures, specifically in the North Bohemian brown coal mines. By the end of last year the deficit there amounted to almost 900,000 tons, which is more than the excess extraction in other concerns. To reduce the shortfalls in coal extraction, extraordinary shifts were organized in Northern Bohemia during the Christmas holidays and at the end of the year, during which 372,000 tons of coal were extracted over and above the daily plans. The miners' efforts did not slacken even in the first days of this year; despite this, extraction is not reaching the volume it had in the first days of last year.

This was primarily reflected in the reserves at the disposal of our fuel and power branch, and particularly of steampower stations. The other branches are in a better position than they were in last year with regard to brown coal, and mostly also solid black fuel [cerne pevne palivo]. Our greatest worry these days are supplies to the Chvaletice electric power station because the Labe waterway is frozen and the coal pile for this electric power station is understandably becoming smaller every day.

All kinds of electric power stations are working reliably, ensuring the deliveries of energy. The gratification of the citizens' needs and of all important services is fully ensured (also in medical services and so forth), all industrial enterprises are able to smoothly fulfill their production and other tasks, even though they must cope with reduced allotments of energy which took effect in the last quarter. With the exception of small consumers, power consumption was reduced in all places -- in some sectors even more than required by the savings measures.

On the other hand, the conditions in hydro-electric power stations are very good, but their share in ensuring our power supplies is not decisive. Our first nuclear power station is working reliably, but on the whole we are worried about reaching the planned target of electric power production. That is why further extraordinary measures are being prepared.

Gas consumption is essentially developing well thanks to the sufficient reserves that we have been able to accumulate during last year.

The effect of price measures adopted in the middle of last year has manifested itself in the consumption of liquid fuel. If the consumption of gasoline for cars amounted to slightly less than 130,000 tons in September, in December it had already amounted to less than 93,000 tons. Similarly, the consumption of crude oil for engines dropped by about 25,000 tons in the same period.

The situation is not simple and that is why nobody must stand apart, believing that he is not concerned.

SLOVAK DAILY LAMENTS DOMESTIC MARKET SHORTAGES

AU181648 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Viera Sladeckova commentary in the column "Notes": "Although Nothing That is in Storage Will Run Away, the Market is Still Short"]

[Summary] The Slovak Ministry of Trade tells us that the lack of railroad cars has caused a shortage of toilet paper on the market; by 31 December 1981 there were about 500 tons of it lying in the producer's warehouses.

In this connection we have two questions: First, why is the Slovcepa economic production unit, which produces the paper, not urging the administration of eastern railroads to solve the matter of transportation? And second, why is the railroad administration waiting for such a request? It is familiar with the problem from seeing it in the daily newspapers, or does somebody think that this should be resolved by the minister himself?

We are thus calling the attention of the Slovak Ministry of Industry to this: in this matter, which is unnecessarily angering the consumers, the ministry should "reassess the attitude and initiative of responsible executives" of the Slovcep unit to the "nonsolution of this problem." We will be glad to publish the ministry's reaction and the measures taken to remedy the situation.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL PLENUM HELD IN PRAGUE

Marik Opening Speech

LD192300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The 14th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions started in Prague an hour ago. Here is a report from the meeting by Ivana Bernaskova:

At the outset the trade unionists heard a report of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the tasks of the trade union movement in ensuring this year's economic plan. It was presented by Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He pointed out that the beginning of the new 5-year plan means not merely the beginning of a new period but a truly new phase in the methods used to ensure the future development of society. Trade union bodies and organizations have the task of explaining more consistently to working people the conditions under which the plan is being shaped in order to guide labor initiative along correct lines. The first phase of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Comrade Marik said in this context, is taking place not only under more complicated domestic conditions but above all under external economic conditions with far stronger pressure by the world economy. We have not yet fully come to terms with the effects of these conditions by intensifying work in the national economy. Even when making a critical assessment of economic results, Comrade Marik continued, we are dutybound to highlight the effective contribution of teams of workers who have mastered the targets of the annual plan or who have displayed devotion and initiative in the interest of its optimal fulfillment.

The trade union bodies value especially highly the heroism and devotion of the miners, who have been fighting for maximum coal output and whom, especially in surface mines, are exerting every effort to ensure the supply of energy and heat in the current freezing temperatures, together with energy workers, assembly workers, railwaymen, and road and river transport workers.

If our workers are displaying devotion and new ideas to make a decisive contribution to all aspects of positive values, Comrade Marik said in this connection, trade union bodies and organizations would do well to make a self-critical appraisal of where they could and should more effectively influence economic managements with the aim of improving the organization of work, mainly as regards smooth production, higher savings, reinforcing material incentive and consolidating labor discipline.

Personnel Changes

LD192302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, presented to the plenary meeting cadre proposals of the Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium. The plenum released Bedrich Kacirek from his post as secretary, Presidium and Secretariat member of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The plenum selected (Miloslav Spaniel), member of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and elected him by secret ballot to the posts of secretary, Presidium and Secretariat member.

Hoffmann Closing Speech

LD201602 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The 14th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions ended in Prague today after discussing the tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement in ensuring this year's economic plan. The meeting endorsed a delegation, headed by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and vice president of WFTU, to attend the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana.

It reviewed the results of annual membership meetings and conferences of basic organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement and the preparations for the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. It also discussed the budget of the Central Council of Trade Unions as well as the overall review of the budgets of lower trade union bodies for this year.

In the resolution, which was approved and which is based on the conclusions of the fourth and fifth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Council of Trade Unions appeals to industrial unions, all-trade union bodies and basic organizations, asking them to engage in a systematic explanation of the party's economic and social policy to the working people, winning them over to raise labor productivity, efficiency and the quality of production, capital investment and services.

For this purpose it is necessary to apply purposefully the experience accumulated by foremost collectives in introducing the set of measures and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. All forms of mass political work have to be used to ensure a further improvement of the quality of socialist competition and the initiative of the working people, guiding them consistently to apply greater economy and appreciate the value of fuel, energy, metals, fodder and other raw materials.

In his concluding speech Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, appraised the 14th session, which like the annual membership meetings and district conferences manifested the political, program, and action unity of the revolutionary trade union movement. It gave its support to the party's policy and expressed determination to fulfill the trade unions' tasks in implementing this year's economic plan. Comrade Karel Hoffmann thanked Comrade Bedrich Kacirek for his long years of meritorious work in the revolutionary trade union movement, who asked to be relieved of the post of secretary and member of the presidium and secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Vaclav Kouba new CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 82 p 1 AU]

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATION -- Requests for foreign currency allocations for this year's private journeys to the nonsocialist countries and Yugoslavia must be lodged with the branches of the Czechoslovak state bank by 26 February at the latest. Travelers to the nonsocialist countries will get U.S. $15-18 per person a day, but a maximum of U.S. $360 for the entire trip, and to Yugoslavia 350-450 dinars per person a day, with a maximum of 9,000 dinars for the entire stay. Children will get half of thos amounts. Successful applicants will be contacted by the bank before 9 April. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

LOCOMOTIVES FOR BULGARIA -- In the first half of 1982, the Skodaexport foreign trade enterprise will deliver 30 Skoda locomotives to Bulgaria. In the current 5-year plan period as a whole, it will deliver 70 such locomotives to Bulgaria. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 82 p 6 AU]

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN STATEMENTS ON POLAND

DW201319 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] At a press conference yesterday, U.S. President Reagan threatened to possibly increase the sanctions against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. He said in this connection that the situation in Poland was deteriorating. Guenter Leuschner comments.

Reagan failed to prove his assertion. No wonder, because the facts in Poland are different. A gradual stabilization of production and alleviations for the people, such as the resumption of telephone communications and air services -- things that Western correspondents, too, certainly are seeing again -- prove the contrary. Nobody harbors the illusion that the enormous difficulties in our neighboring country can be overcome quickly, but no objective observer can dispute the efforts undertaken to this end.

Those who misrepresent a gradual improvement as deterioration must follow a special logic and pursue special intentions. It may be that the enemies of socialism prefer economic and political anarchy and the disruption of the economy in a socialist country better to a productive economy and stable supplies to the people. However, this should not be called concern over Poland and the Poles; it should be called what it is -- class struggle in its most brutal form and hatred for our society. So much for this logic.

The intentions behind the distortion of facts are also easy to see. Those who want to use the events in Poland as a means to aggravate confrontation, to discipline their own allies and to divert attention from their own problems do not like the gradual normalization in Poland because it does not suit their plans. The worse the Poles have it, the better it is for them because they can fish better in troubled waters. If reality does not conform to one's wishes, reality must be falsified. The end justifies the means -- any means.

PAPER REPORTS FURTHER 'EASING' OF MARTIAL LAW

AU201447 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 82 p 5

[Paul Weinreich dispatch: "Further Easing of Poland's Public Life"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The consolidation of social discipline has made possible a further easing of the state of emergency, which will go into effect this week. This follows from official announcements in Warsaw. Cultural life in Warsaw is getting under way on a major scale after a prolonged interruption. Young and old people were lining up for tickets in the front of movies and theaters over the weekend. The museums registered increased attendance. The Warsaw Wielki theater gave its first performance since the proclamation of the state of emergency, staging the Polish national opera "Halka."

The possibility again exists, since the weekend, for private citizens to send urgent personal telegrams from all post offices to any place in the country. Next Wednesday, more flights will be resumed on domestic lines of LOT airline -- including those between Warsaw and Wroclaw as well as those between Warsaw and Gdansk. Whereas the medical academies resumed teaching on Monday, a number of technical colleges, including the Warsaw Polytechnical College, are again expecting students for all semesters on Wednesday.

HOFFMANN MEETS NEW INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU201408 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "GDR Minister of Defense Received by Indira Gandhi"]

[Excerpt] On the same day Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, met for a talk in Delhi with R. Venkataraman, newly appointed minister of defense of the Republic of India. Minister Hoffmann congratulated his colleague on the appointment to this responsible office and wished him much success in his work.

Both sides conducted an exchange of ideas on questions of mutual interest, during which they noted full agreement on views of all questions discussed.

In the evening R. Venkataraman gave a dinner in honor of the GDR defense minister and the officers accompanying him.

MARGOT HONECKER MEETS ANGOLAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD201616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jan (ADN) -- GDR and Angolan Education Ministers Margot Honecker and Augusto Lopes Teixeira met in Luanda on Wednesday for official talks. They discussed further cooperation in education on the basis of the 1979 friendship treaty.

Minister Honecker described their cooperation as evidence of the solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Angola, she condemned the persistent aggression by the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola.

Minister Teixeira affirmed his country's support for the struggle of the GDR and the other states of the socialist community against the imperialist arms buildup and for the consolidation of peace.

Before the talks Minister Honecker laid a wreath at the sarcophagus of Angola's first president, Agostinho Neto.

SPECIALISTS HELP WITH REPAIR WORK IN ANGOLA

AU191631 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Nordhausen (ADN/ND) -- Every 6 months Luanda is the destination of specialists from the IFA motor plant in Nordhausen. For more than 1 and 1/2 years this enterprise has taken care of several repair bases for the W 50 trucks used in Angola in the utility vehicle combine. These vehicles have become indispensable helpers in the construction, agriculture and goods transportation sectors. In the central repair station on the outskirts of Luanda and in a maintenance station in Viana, the Nordhausen specialists provide for swift repair of the transportation vehicles. For this purpose they have testing instruments, especially developed for African conditions, tools and facilities from the combine. Moreover, the motor experts pass on their knowledge to young Angolans who are trained to become truck mechanics.

FISCHER RECEIVES SPANISH ENERGY MINISTER

LD201354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- On Wednesday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Spanish minister of industry and energy Ignacio Bayon Marine for talks. At their meeting both sides stressed their joint interest in the development of mutually beneficial relations. The necessity for political dialogue in the present tense international situation was stressed.

Oskar Fischer underlined the responsibility borne by all states in strengthening European security, defusing military confrontation and resolving problems through negotiations and strict observance of the principle of noninterference.

The talks, which proceeded in an open atmosphere, furthering their bilateral relations, were also attended by Spanish Ambassador Manual Gomez-Acebo de Igartua.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REAGAN STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS

'Not Going To Wait'

LD202106 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 20 Jan 82

["President Reagan Continues Policy of Threats" -- PAP headline; by PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- At a press conference on January 19, the U.S. President Ronald Reagan sharpened the tone of his threats against Poland and even more unceremoniously interfered in Polish affairs by stating that the United States is "not going to wait forever for an improvement in the situation there (in Poland)" before invoking new sanctions.

The President's Tuesday statement is a mixture of hypocrisy, threats, wishful thinking and cheap cunning. He pretends to have grown impatient and saddened by the fact that martial law in Poland has entered its second month and therefore he raises the threat of more sanctions against us, most likely economic, since he is unlikely to be contemplating sending gunships into the Baltic.

At the same time, however, without any scruples President Reagan is extending military aid to authentic military regimes which sustain martial laws in their countries for the fifth year running, such as Pakistan, for example, or are applying blood terror, such as El Salvador.

The U.S. President claims that the situation in Poland "is deteriorating", although he is unable to prove that. Interestingly, he claims at the same time that the American sanctions against Poland "have had some effect".

If he means to say that the sanctions have added to the difficulties faced by the Polish economic managers and the Polish society, he is undoubtedly right.

But President Reagan is wrong if he thinks that American sanctions can weaken the Polish authorities' resolve to thwart the plans of the anti-socialist forces and to prevent bloodshed in Poland.

At most, the American behaviour can impede normalisation of the situation in Poland and thereby the process of renewal as well.

At this point worth noting is the statement contained in the communique issued at the end of the latest session of the joint commission of the government and the episcopate. In it, the two sides expressed the opinion that in the extremely difficult situation in Poland, economic sanctions are seriously hampering the overcoming of the crisis and obstruct the return to full implementation of the process of renewal in the spirit of social agreements.

Maybe President Reagan is anxious exactly to obstruct the process of renewal after it has become clear that from now on this process is going to develop in a manner that will strengthen and not weaken socialism in this country, as well as Poland's alliances with the Soviet Union and the remaining countries of the socialist community. Was it what the President had in mind when he spoke of "a deterioration" of the situation in Poland?

'Political Confrontation'

LD202038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet paper PRAVDA points out that in Washington further sanctions are being considered against Poland and the Soviet Union. This is a clear reference to Reagan's statement during a press conference on his first anniversary in office.

President Reagan alleged that the situation in our country is still deteriorating; however, he did not specify what this deterioration consists of. Stooping to threats, he added that his government is considering further sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Precisely 1 year has passed since President Reagan assumed office. Most of the past year has been characterized by a very strict course in the Republican administration's policy. As Reagan announced as early as during the election campaign, the aim of this policy was and is the gaining of military predominance over the Soviet Union; namely, the cancellation of the balance of power principle. The aim of this policy is also an attempt to discriminate against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the economic sphere. In brief, this is an attempt, dangerous for the world, at political confrontation.

Only in the autumn when the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons began did the world have hopes for a different course. These negotiations are still in progress; however, the White House declared economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland even during these negotiations. Now Reagan has announced further actions in this same direction. This decision is neither fully supported in the United States nor among the Western allies.

BISHOPS MEET 19 JAN, ADOPT LETTER TO PREMIER

LD201344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Statement issued by press bureau of Polish Episcopate Secretariat; date not given]

[Text] A conference of bishops of all dioceses was held on 19 January under the chairmanship of Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland. The main subject of the meeting was the church's pastoral tasks in the country's current very complicated situation. In this connection the bishops have published a special pastoral message to believers and they have decided to send a letter to the government premier. The bishops have decided that 2 February, Candlemas Day, will be a day of prayers for all those who are helping our country. Bishops of dioceses affected by the flood disaster, especially the Plock and Wloclawek bishops, expressed their thanks for the gifts for flood victims which have been sent and for those which are to come. They also described the magnitude of people's suffering and the material losses caused by the flood.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY MORE FOR CONTRACTED GRAIN

LD201358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on the strength of which in the case of contracted grain a procurement price 10 percent higher than the procurement price of grain which is not contracted will apply, plus a bonus amounting to 10 percent of the basic price for deliveries of grain on time.

URBAN VIEWS INTRODUCTION OF MARTIAL LAW

AU201402 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Ryszarda Kazimierska interview with Minister Jerzy Urban, the government's press spokesman: "Without Official Optimism" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Some 34 days have gone by since martial law was introduced. In his speech on 13 December Army Gen W. Jaruzelski said: "Resorting to the armed forces' help can have and has only a temporary, extraordinary character. The armed forces will not be a substitute for the normal mechanisms of socialist democracy.

The Military Council will be dissolved when the rule of law takes over in the country and when conditions are present for the normal functioning of civil administration and representative bodies. As the domestic situation normalizes the curbs on public freedoms will be reduced or abandoned."

[Answer] This promise is being fulfilled. Civil administration is functioning normally, closely cooperating with the military authorities. The Sejm is conducting lively activities. Curbs on public life are being gradually reduced. Let me recall: On 16 December the General Savings Bank branches and other banks resumed their services for the economy and the public; on 17 December Lot airlines resumed charter flights; on 21 December the minister of internal affairs had the militia's curfew reduced in most voivodships and eased the regulations concerning temporary changes of residence by the population during the Christmas period; on 24 December the same minister decreed the suspension of curfew on the night of 24-25 December; on 30 December the same minister decreed the suspension of curfew on the night of 31 December-1 January; on 31 December the Ministry of Communications extended telephone communication to various communal services; on 4 January basic and secondary schools resumed instructions; on 5 January telex and telephone communications were resumed in some voivodships; on 8 January Lot airlines resumed domestic flights, and it was announced that theaters, cinemas and the national philharmonic orchestra would begin operating, which is now taking place; and on 9 January Lot airlines resumed a number of foreign flights.

We have reached 9 January, and on this day an important event took place: Army Gen W. Jaruzelski met with Polish Primate Jozef Glemp. On 10 January local telephone communications were resumed in all voivodships and on 11 January the center of postgraduate medical studies resumed instruction, thus beginning the gradual resumption of instruction in higher schools. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, on 12 January 1,056 of the 5,956 internees were released -- in most cases for humanitarian reasons -- which means that there were 4,900 people in internment camps on 12 January.

During the past 30 or so days the situation in industrial plants has become distinctly stabilized. Production has increased and become normalized wherever the supplies of materials and semi-finished cooperative products allow this. The high level of coal extraction is an example of that. The plant social commission have begun their work. Urban transportation and communal services have improved. The newspapers that were suspended are beginning to reappear one by one. Polish radio program II will be resumed. Political and social activities are beginning to gradually come to life. The public salvation committees, the public salvation councils and public salvation and national agreement councils composed of the people professing various kinds of world outlook and orientation have been set up in various social communities. For example, the number of arrests for offenses against martial law is declining, which shows that discipline has increased vis-a-vis the martial law rigors and restrictions.

[Question] Let us talk about the other side of the coin -- about the severity of martial law.

[Answer] The rules of martial law are being scrupulously and rigorously enforced. Between 13 December and 9 January the general prosecuting bodies began investigating 371 violations of the martial law decree and arrested 571 persons. Some of these cases will be tried under summary proceedings.

[Question] What violations of the martial law decree are involved?

[Answer] The primary violation is refusal to cease trade union activities, organizing strikes, spreading false informatin in order to create social unrest, propagating provocative posters and refusal to obey orders in militarized plants.

[Question] Television is telling us: "At last we can live without strikes...."

[Answer] Following the end of the strike in the Piast colliery, we have not noted any major strikes and protest actions.

[Question] Let us talk about arrests. There are rumors that more people have been arrested.

[Answer] Yes. According to the prosecutor's office, the prosecutors are investigating -- aside from what I have told you -- 718 cases covered by the decree on special proceedings. The arrests in this connection involved 816 persons.

[Question] What do you mean by "special proceedings" in the cases in question?

[Answer] This category covers the few (nine) offenses against the state's basic interests, the active assaults against militiamen and the illegal possession of weapons. An enormous and overwhelming majority of the cases covered by special proceedings concern serious crimes which are prosecuted under summary proceedings regulations in the conditions of martial law. Over 50 percent of those 816 persons are burglars. Of course, I am not discussing here the arrests that are of this nature and that qualify for summary proceedings, but for offenses that have not been committed in connection with martial law. I would also like to add that 30,000 applications have been made to judicial colleges dealing with lesser offenses to punish under summary proceedings the people who offend against the curfew, fail to carry identity cards on them and change their places of residence without permission.

[Question] Have any polls been held to find out whether the public has accepted the martial law hardships?

[Answer] We have received relevant information through the usual channels. In my case this information is sent to the office of the Council of Ministers by the state administration. It always shows that the prevailing opinion is that the hardships introduced by martial law are a necessity. Of course, there are dissenting opinions. Nonetheless, an analysis of public opinion allows the following conclusion: Understanding and approval are increasing. As for representative polls of public opinion in line with the rules of sociology, we do not have them. Martial law has introduced various difficulties in transportation and communications, which, technically, makes polls impossible. At the moment we are making efforts to have such polls started. We had a meeting in the press office with sociologists on the possibility of adjusting their research facilities to the unusual conditions under which they will have to work. We want to have research not only into the people's attitudes toward the state of martial law, but also toward such an important issue as the proposed changes in prices and the system of compensation.

[Question] How long can martial law last?

[Answer] When asked this, all the representatives of state power reply by putting exactly the same question to our society when it asks such a question [sentence as published]. This is because the duration of martial law depends on progress in stabilizing the domestic conditions in Poland, on social calm and discipline and on ensuring the order within the economy that makes it possible to overcome the crisis. The simple thing is that martial law will have to stay until the disastrous phenomena that were responsible for the necessity to resort to extraordinary measures -- to martial law -- have disapppeared. All the dates and dealines circulating as rumors and all the supposed statements made by some figures are false.

[Question] Views are circulating that people are now pretending to work in order to express their protest in this way and that the official information about coal production is untrue.

[Answer] Of course, the coal production data is true. If coal production did not amount to over 600,000 tons a day we would have unheated apartments and we would be without electric light. A better government spokesman that I would never be able to ensure that every doubting Thomas could count the tons of coal produced each day. I wanted to assert the irrefutable fact that as of 13 December work discipline has improved not only in militarized enterprises. There is greater order in plants, and, what is most important, production rhythm is not being upset by strikes or by the failure of material supplies to arrive in some plants because of strikes in other plants. This rhythm of production is not being disturbed by the work forces' holding rallies, getting ready for another protest and strike and so on. And this was the way of lie in much of our industry before 13 December. The noneconomic reasons for disorganization within the economy have disappeared.

These reasons were responsible for the fact that the world assumed that the Polish people refuse to work at all and devote their time exclusively to politics. But I would be lying if I said that production is perfect everywhere. The shortages of raw materials and semi-finished products are frequent, and the rhythm of production suffers on this account. These difficulties can be intensified by the system of the so-called sanctions applied by some Western countries. Applied for political reasons, these sanctions hit at the interests of the working people in Poland -- at their interests as consumers and as producers.

[Question] Are you nevertheless an optimist?

[Answer] For many months I wrote as a journalist that I was a pessimist. Of course, this was my private and not official pessimism, although there were official reasons for pessimism. Today I am privately a very moderate optimist and, as for official optimism, I perfer moving in the sphere of the facts and not feelings.

[Question] And the facts....

[Answer] I have given you many facts. I think that the best thing is for everyone to evaluate them for himself. Official optimism is not required in public life, and I am a civil servant after all.

BAKA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM, CHANGES

PM201035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Marek Chmielewski and Mieczyslaw Gajewski undated interview with Polish Government's plenipotentiary for economic reform, Wladyslaw Baka: "The Beginning of the Road" -- the first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Martial law has decisively altered the conditions for the changes in the organization of the economy which have been so keenly awaited. What has remained from the principles of the reform adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress? How helpful now is the resolution on conditions for economic activities in the current year which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 30 November 1981?

[Question] Let us begin with an essential problem, a question which has exercised the minds of the community -- is it possible to introduce the principles of a new economic mechanism under the present circumstances?

[Answer] Not only possible but indispensable. Regardless of the circumstances and the political and social situation in our country, a reform of the economy and a change in the basic principles of its functioning are indispensable. Therefore, it is out of the question to abandon the principles of the reform. This was clearly emphasized by Prime Minister Jaruzelski in his 13 December 1981 speech.

[Question] It seems that it is difficult to talk about any economic reform -- at least, a complex reform -- without self-government and self-dependence [samodzielnosc]

[Answer] I share this view. The Council of Ministers' resolution with respect to the functioning of the economy under martial law has introduced a completely different economic mechanism of enterprise activities which will, in fact, alter all the basic aspects of the functioning of the enterprises while taking into account all the indispensable restrictions ensuing from martial law. This resolution was adopted in the belief that workers' self-management should be either introduced or restored as soon as conditions allow. Only then will the word "reform" become completely consistent with the meaning the reform conveys.

Worker's self-management has now been suspended with a view to strengthening one-man management and, in militarized units, direct control over economic units. The aim of this is to ensure order and discipline in enterprises and improve the effectiveness of decisionmaking.

Objectively, the improvement in the work rhythm and the discipline of production processes will promote order throughout the economy and, consequently, facilitate the introduction of new economic principles.

It appears to be a kind of paradox that in order to bring about self-governing and self-independent enterprises we must first live through a discipline-ensuring period of martial law. This is how our history has developed. The main thing is to make the duration of this period as brief as possible and to eliminate as quickly as possible the causes which led to the introduction of martial law in order to make it possible to develop workers' self-management as an important factor of a general reform and renewal program.

[Question] Let us go back to the determination of the scale of the changes initiated on 1 January 1982 and to the effect of martial law on the introduction of the reform....

[Answer] Certain experts in the management and planning sphere have expressed the following view: Since martial law prevails, we will have to change everything. Their initial reaction was to rescind and nullify as unnecessary the resolution concerning the principles which were to govern the functioning of enterprises in 1982 which was adopted back at the end of November.

[Question] To what end?

[Answer] In order to introduce a system of management based on the classic command-distribution -- from the top down -- system. It was also asserted that martial law required the introduction of principles of economic management based on the laws of a war economy.

This was the initial reaction which prevailed among the theoreticians and practicians. Later the time came for reflection and the following question was asked: What does, in fact, martial law change with respect to the functioning of the economy? What does it change with respect to the hierarchy of objectives?

It soon became clear that there was no need to change either any social objectives or any of the earlier determined economic objectives. However, a need -- a natural one under the new conditions -- appeared for specifying and complementing these objectives. Such a need would have appeared even under different circumstances, that is, without martial law.

[Question] Comrade Professor, are you referring to operational programs?

[Answer] Yes. In the "principles" adopted in November 1981 there were 9 such programs -- now there are 14. In addition, the following programs have been adopted: a program, for bakeries and grain processing and a program for meat and fat supplies to the market, both being extremely important as far as the question of satisfying the essential food requirements of the population is concerned. The same can be said about a new program for the production and supply of industrial and protective clothing and for municipal economy with respect to city transport, heating, cleansing and water supply.

[Question] Have some operational programs been expanded?

[Answer] Yes. This applies, for instance, to the extraction and mining of coal. On the new list there are two programs instead of one for fuel and energy. They deal not only with coal but also with other energy resources. There is also a separate program for road and rail transport. It is obvious that much depends on the effectiveness of the functioning of transport, especially at present when we have sharp frosts.

[Question] The scope of objectives and the number of operational programs have considerably increased. Is this the only change as far as operational programs are concerned?

[Answer] No. Some new organizational factors are being introduced to ensure a greater effectiveness of their implementation.

This is being expressed, among other things, by the creation of the institution of plenipotentiaries for operational programs.

[Question] What is the main sphere of their activities?

[Answer] Plenipotentiaries will be able to select enterprises which will ensure the best conditions for achieving objectives mentioned in the operational program. They will also have the duty to ensure closer cooperation among these enterprises as well as complementarity of supplies.

In the event of the organizational measures applied being ineffective, plenipotentiaries will be able to use the ultimate measure, that is, they will be able to compel enterprises to carry out specific tasks connected with the operational programs.

[Question] Is this to apply only to militarized enterprises?

[Answer] No, not only to them. Pressure may be used with respect to any economic units participating in the implementation of operational programs.

[Question] When mentioning pressure, comrade, do you mean using noneconomic sanctions?

[Answer] Yes. However, I hope that situations of this kind will arise very seldom and maybe not at all. For the main regulator of the economy will be the supply of raw and intermediate materials. I believe that enterprises will vie with one another to implement the tasks included in the operational program. I see in this, among other things, an opportunity for breaking out of the vicious circle of helplessness in the sphere of increasing the production of machines and equipment for the agricultural sector.

[Question] In this way we have reached the main point of the entire reformist operation -- the system which is to govern the supplies and distribution of materials. It was stated in the Council of Ministers' December resolution that enterprises participating in the implementation of operational programs and their cooperators are to be given priority with respect to the purchase and distribution of energy, fuel, intermediate materials and raw materials as well as machinery and means of transport. There is a justifiable concern that nothing will in fact be left for enterprises which have not been given priority. A great deal is being said about shortage of intermediate materials and about scraping the barrel in the balance of payments sphere....

[Answer] Obviously, whoever distributes intermediate materials and raw materials can impose conditions and influence the entire economy and its functioning. It should be strongly emphasized that the introduction of martial law has considerably aggravated the country's payments situation mainly as a result of the repercussions of President Reagan's well-known decision. Hence we had to abandon some of the earlier plans concerning the use of foreign exchange by enterprises and make conditions for its allocation more stringent. Thus the effect of that decision will be felt both by the entire community because of the need to restrict the imports of grain and fodder and by the enterprises. This has placed the latter in a more difficult situation. Nonetheless we do not want to abandon the principle of using norms. Any enterprise which exports its produce is entitled to keep for its own use a certain proportion of foreign earnings even though that proportion is now smaller than was previously planned.

[Question] The method used to introduce the elements of a new economic mechanism under martial law conditions will considerably strengthen those structures of the central administration -- departments and the planning commission -- which were to be considerably restricted as a result of the reform. Will this not endanger or even jeopardize the entire reformist operation and the new economic mechanism?

[Answer] I am quite aware of all this. The danger that vertical connections may be strengthened and that economic mechanisms may be blocked by the administration's structures has now increased.

However, I would like to warn people against any magnification and exaggeration of that danger and those threats on the part of the structures concerned which have been strengthened as a result of the appointment of plenipotentiaries.

I do not share the view that nothing has changed as far as the role and the scope of activities of the ministries and the ministers themselves are concerned. Maybe these changes have been taking place too slowly, but this is a different matter. However, I would like to draw attention to a problem of considerable importance. Since no pressure upwards on the part of self-managing bodies will be exerted for some time to come with respect to the restrictions imposed upon, and the rationalization of, both intermediate and central authorities, increased responsibility rests on the shoulders of the central authorities which should not be diverted from the reform path as far as the organization of management is concerned.

The first test -- I refer to the upholding of the decision concerning the liquidation of associations -- has made me feel optimistic. We place great confidence in Gen W. Jaruzelski's firm belief that it is imperative to implement a profound economic reform. I will not exaggerate at all if I say that in no period of our history has any leader of the country been such an enthusiastic advocate of a reform as its present leader. It must be obvious to anyone who has considered the problem of the influence of both objective and subjective factors on operational systems and on their development how important this is.

[Question] What future awaits enterprises which have not been given priority with respect to the allocation of intermediate materials? Those enterprises are in no way merely of marginal importance as far as the sphere of production is concerned. The fact should be envisaged that whoever fails to be included in the framework of operational programs will experience enormous difficulties in connection with obtaining raw and intermediate materials.

[Answer] Unfortunately, this is the brutal truth. We would like to resolve this problem openly. The ostrich-like policy of burying one's head in the sand, which was pursued for many years, has now come home to roost with a vengeance. But since we are aware of the dangers facing us we will find it easier to avert them....

[Question] But will this be possible at all in view of extremely limited possibilities in the sphere of intermediate materials. What will happen to enterprises to which operational programs do not apply?

[Answer] It is true that a huge proportion of some intermediate materials which are particularly hard to obtain and also, especially, a huge proportion of foreign exchange will be allocated for purposes connected with operational programs. Indeed very little will remain available for any other purposes. As for other raw materials, the situation is slightly better but nonetheless some 50 percent of them will be swallowed up by operational programs. We have found ourselves in a straitjacket which calls for making a resolute choice. Since we have decided that objectives determined in operational programs are especially important we must be consistent when it comes to allocating intermediate materials and funds.

[Question] Even if this may lead to the liquidation of many enterprises?

[Answer] Yes, even at such a cost. By following this path we are minimizing the evil. It is a necessary evil under the present circumstances. There just is no other way out.

[Question] What production potential will the enterprises outside the priority sphere represent?

[Answer] A considerable potential. How considerable will be more or less known by the end of January, that is, when we have finished taking stock of the situation and when it is established which enterprises will achieve their objectives within the framework of operational programs and which will not.

We must find out in detail which enterprises will cease receiving resources permanently which temporarily, and which will be unable to change the range of their production and adapt their production potential to requirements. This is indispensable to ensure that correct decisions are made.

Unfortunately, it will be necessary to close down some enterprises and ensure alternative employment for the people concerned by retraining them with a view to offering them different work at different enterprises. In some cases it will undoubtedly be necessary to close down whole plants.

[Question] Is there any program for converting production and effectively utilizing man power with a view, for instance, to developing agricultural productin as well as the production of machinery and equipment for the agricultural sector?

[Answer] Such a program is being prepared but it will not be imposed on enterprises from above. We believe that the enterprises themselves should prepare programs for switching over to other production. I reckon that at least 400,000 people will be affected by the necessary redeployment of the work force. This is simultaneously both a large and a small number. In proportion to the number of people who usually change their job during a year (some 1.2 million people change their job and 250,000 people give up their job) it is rather a small number.

[Question] There is no self-management so economic decisions will be made in an arbitrary manner. We will be faced with a specific reorganization of production and a conversion of the production potential carried out in a rather military fashion....

[Answer] Martial law is not an ideal state of affairs. It is a necessary evil. But since it has been imposed we must waste no time. It is necessary to carry out tasks which can and should lead to a revival of the economy also in the long run. If we were to emerge from the state of martial law with unresolved or even more acute difficulties than previously any accusation directed at the authorities that they failed to take advantage of the opportunities they had to bring order into the economy would be justified. This is a practical problem whose political consequences are bound to be of great importance.

[Interviewers] Thank you for the interview.

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

Nestorowicz Comments 20 Jan

LD202118 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- At the meeting of Warsaw activists and lecturers of the Society of Polish-Soviet Friendship today, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz provided information on current issues of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation in the light of the recent protocol on goods turnovers and payments which Poland and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow on January 6.

Minister Nestorowicz said that the fulfillment of that document will give a significant boost to the stabilization of Poland's economic situation.

He said both countries were holding further talks on contracts for Soviet deliveries of crude oil and raw materials, particularly iron ore, for the Polish industry.

The Soviet Union has declared maximum assistance in supplying Poland with raw materials, the minister said.

Poland's exports to the Soviet Union have been scaled down to Poland's production capacities, the minister said, adding that meat has been completely eliminated from the Polish sales to the USSR.

Poland is running a serious deficit in her trade with the USSR, noted the minister, reminding that recently the USSR had granted long-term convenient financial credits to Poland totalling 2.7 billion roubles.

He stressed that the main task of the Polish foreign trade is to return to being an economic partner to the Soviet Union, an objective attainable through boosting Polish exports to the Soviet market.

Supplies Arrive 19 Jan

LD210308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Railwaymen are still very busy in the Malaszewicze station near the border. Yesterday 19,000 tons of freight from the Soviet Union were transloaded there. Freight goods for Poland amounted to 8,000 tons [out of these 19,000 tons]. These goods consist of, among other things, iron ore, petroleum products and artificial fertilizers. In the Siemianowka railway station wood, cotton and gasoline were transloaded yesterday and petroleum products were transloaded in Kuznica. Today railway workers in Malaszewicze have planned to transload 30,000 tons including coke and metal ores.

SOVIET ENVOY MEETS WITH KATOWICE OFFICIALS

LD202230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2135 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Georgiy Rudov, the Soviet consul general in Krakow, visited Katowice where he met with Prof. Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Katowice. They talked about the political activity of the voivodship party organization, and about Soviet aid for Poland. Georgiy Rudov also met Katowice Voivoda Roman Paczkowski and discussed the socioeconomic situation in the voivodship as well as Soviet fraternal aid for our country.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON SITUATION, SANCTIONS

LD201610 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- In an interview for the national workers agency quoted today by the DZIENNIK LUDOWY daily Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz said that stable Poland was an inseparable element of stable Europe and that it was necessary to start solving constructively Poland's complex problems as her international position and prestige depended on the method and swiftness of overcoming the crisis.

Analyzing international reactions the latest developments in Poland Minister Wiejacz observed that "Poland's decisions and the activity of the Martial Council of National Redemption were received by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries with some relief and hope -- with relief that Poland has avoided an incalculable tragedy and with hope that it will again become a strong, infallible participant of their defence coalition and economic cooperation. These feelings found reflection in a symbolic but heartfelt assistance extended to Poland already in the first days of martial law," Jozef Wiejacz said.

While referring to American economic sanctions announced by President Ronald Reagan after the proclamation of martial law in Poland Minister Wiejacz stressed that though allegedly directed against Polish authorities they will be felt above all by the Polish society. He also added that in the light of American restrictions the correctness of the thesis was confirmed again that Poland must at all costs work to become independent from other countries, especially as far as food is concerned.

"We are potentially capable of this," Wiejacz stressed and added that American restrictions may even act as a stimulus to a more resolute activity in this area.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ON EXPORT INCENTIVES

LD201532 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- In a conversation with a POLISH PRESS AGENCY reporter Poland's Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Strzelecki said that he considered the decision to grant to enterprises a share in the hard currency export revenues earned by them to be an essential element of the economic reform.

"In fact, this is a sort of an economic mechanism. On the one hand, it is an incentive to promote export activity, and on the other, it makes this activity possible through granting to producers indispensable hard currency means," the vice-minister stressed.

"The Council of Ministers resolution says that a definite part of hard currency revenues will be transferred to every producer's account immediately after the money earned from the export of his goods reaches the commercial 'Bank Handlowsy'.

"Hard currency obtained in this way may be spent by producers only on ventures allowing to continue or to increase the production of goods destined for the export to both socialist and capitalist countries. The basic raw materials, both Polish and imported, the producers will be buying from supply centers at home, spending no hard currency on them. Their share of hard currency export revenues is designed to ensure to them the possibility to import all the necessary auxiliary components," Strzelecki pointed out.

"The size of the share will be determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Finance," he added.

"The decision of the producers' rights to export revenues shares has been in force since January 1 of this year. Those producers who have not been exporting their goods so far and need means to start up export production may apply for indispensable hard currency to the interministerial team for imports control or for hard currency credits to the Bank Handlowy," Vice-Minister Strzelecki stressed.

AGRICULTURAL NEEDS DISCUSSED; SHORTAGES NOTED

LD201928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Preparations for the farmers' spring have been discussed at a working conference in the office of the Council of Ministers. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski was in the chair. The representatives of all involved ministries and institutions made a preliminary assessment of the needs of agriculture, and of the possibilities for satisfying them.

The balance-sheet unfortunately shows that our industry is still not coping with the obligations toward the food economy. Hence the shortage of fertilizers, plant protection means, machinery and other industrial products on which the stepping up of food production depends to a great degree.

For example, because of the lack of spare parts, batteries and tires, it looks as though probably around 50,000 tractors will not take part in the spring work.

The shortage of plant protection means may prove to be the most painful in its effects. It was proposed that this should be dealt with by means of the import of chemical concentrates. However, this requires the expenditure of 100 million hard-currency zloty. Finding this sum is essential, it was stated.

Other remedial measures include the stepping up of the production of fertilizers for next year's harvest by at least 30,000 tons. The chemical industry has undertaken this task. Also the engineering industry has committed itself to increasing the production of machinery and simple tools.

Generally however, it is a question of the whole of our agricultural economy increasing its efforts in the next weeks, preceding the farmer's spring.

OBODOWSKI ORDERS REVIEW OF INCREASED CAR PRICES

LD201638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the communique yesterday concerning new increased prices for Fiat-126P and Syrena cars the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has obtained information that chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, has issued instructions that a check be made at the Bielsko Biala small car factory to see whether the new car prices are justified. Depending on the results of the check and detailed calculation of the costs of the Fiat-126P and Syrena, decisions will be made on appropriate retail prices for these cars.

SEJM DEPUTY VIEWS FIRST NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

LD202120 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- The Council of Ministers' decision of Jan 18 to build a nuclear powerplant in Zarnowiec in the Gdansk Voivodship opens up a new era in the development of Poland's power-generating industry, Jan Kubit who, chairman of the Sejm subcommittee for the power industry and nuclear energy has told PAP.

The energy per capita index in Poland is one of the lowest in Europe, and the deficit of energy is a fact, limiting industrial production and living standard growth, Mr. Kubit said.

According to the project, the Zarnowiec nuclear power station will be equipped with four 465 mw turbine sets. It is estimated to save some 3 million tons of coal per year, the Sejm deputy said.

The Zarnowiec power station will be built with the help and in team with the Soviet Union. Poland will supply most of the systems. The rest will come from other CEMA countries, according to the CEMA specialized production programme.

The site of the future nuclear power station in Zarnowiec was visited today by Military Council of National Salvation member and mining and power industry minister, General Czeslaw Piotrowski.

During his visit in the Gdansk Voivodship General Piotrowski met with the first secretary of the Gdansk PUWP Committee, Stanislaw Bejger to discuss the region's heating and power investment problems.

ALBIN SIWAK COMMENTS ON TU'S, ROLE OF PZPR

Trade Union Movement

LD202200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met today with the Opole party and trade union aktiv.

In his speech Albin Siwak characterized some aspects of the present situation in the country and the party. He also expressed his attitude on the prospects of the trade union movement in Poland.

The introduction of martial law, he stated, was a necessity, however, in the long run, the prospects for the normalization of life in the country must be linked with the party, with the regaining of its leading role in the nation. This requires the full concentration of the party ranks.

Moving on to the trade union movement, Albin Siwak stated that the greatest tragedy for the workers' cause over the past months has been the division of the trade union movement and putting the working class at loggerheads. This must be remembered in discussions on the future form of the trade union movement. The issue of reactivating Solidarity is an open question. All depends on the present behavior of its activists, on the new program of this union, and on guarantees that it will never again be transformed into a political party, said Albin Siwak.

Role of PZPR

LD210946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met yesterday with the party and trade union activists in Opole.

In his speech, Albin Siwak discussed some aspects of the present situation in the country and the party. He also expressed his opinion on the prospects of the trade union movement in Poland.

The introduction of martial law, he stated, was a necessity, however, in the long run, the prospects for the normalization of life in the country must be linked with the party, with the regaining of its leading role in the nation. This requires the full concentration of the party ranks.

It is essential for the party to consistently and decisively purge itself of people who joined the party in order to further their careers. There is no question, however, of any witchhunt or playing games with people.

KUBIAK WANTS NATION AS 'HAPPY HOME FOR ALL'

AU201125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "H. Kubiak in Lublin"]

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with the aktivs of the higher schools and scientific, educational and cultural institutes in Lublin on 15 January to discuss the country's current socioeconomic situation and the intelligentsia's role in our society.

Referring to the 13 December events, H. Kubiak said that the introduction of martial law had been dictated by the need to ensure the country's existence as a state and at last stop the threat of civil war. The question has arisen: What kind of peace is the struggle being waged for? The answer is: The struggle is being waged for a Poland in which there is no return to the situation before August 1980 and before 13 December 1981. This means that the struggle is being waged for a Poland whose shape was outlined by the historic program adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress. According to H. Kubiak, the implementation of that program should begin in the present socioeconomic situation with implementing the economic reform, which can be regarded as a kind of driving power of our economy and as a factor in triggering our society's will to work. We should realize, H. Kubiak said, that the long-term aim of our work should not be the construction of two fatherlands -- one for the acceptable people and one for the unwanted people. We should build a Poland that is a happy home for all the people who accept our country's constitutional order and who want practical socialism to be as close as possible to theoretical socialism. The national salvation committees, which are constructing platforms for national agreement to advance the renewal program, have an extremely important role to play today.

Discussing the Polish intelligentsia and its political bewilderment, H. Kubiak said that it had an enormous role to play in the present process of normalizing our sociopolitical life.

PZPR OFFICIALS MEET REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD202132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The activization of the party is the main theme of meetings, conferences and gatherings taking place throughout the country. Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, met today with the party aktiv of Bialystok Voivodship. Stanislaw Opalko, Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship Party Committee, met in Szczecin with representatives of the work forces of the (Celpot) enterprise and the state engineering center. In both Bialystok and Szczecin party activity and the country's sociopolitical and economic situation were discussed.

Mariam Wozniak, secretary of the party Central Committee, held a similar meeting in Siedlce Voivodship. Agricultural issues and the implementation of the economic reform under the conditions of martial law were the main topics of discussion.

PIOTRKOW TRIBUNALSKI PZPR SESSION HELD 20 JAN

LD201734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The party voivodship committee is holding a plenum today in Piotrkow Trybunalski. Stanislaw Kolasa, first secretary of the voivodship committee, is chairing the session: Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, is participating in the session. The plenum will set the tasks for the Piotrkow Voivodship party organization as well as set out its work plan for the countryside and towns in the present period of martial law.

SD LEADER MEETS WITH GLEMP 20 JANUARY

LD201756 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- Chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, Professor Edward Kowalczyk and Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp held a talk here today during which they exchanged views on the current situation in Poland.

MESSNER CHAIRS KATOWICE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETING

LD201320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Jan 82

[(Jerzy Tuluk) report from Katowice]

[Text] A Katowice Voivodship People's Council session has been held devoted to the issue of the normalization of living conditions for the community. In the course of the meeting, which was chaired by Prof Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Katowice Voivodship People's Council, views were exchanged on the current socio-political and economic situation in the voivodship. Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, the Katowice Voivoda, who participated in the session, reported on the most important tasks facing the administration in the near future -- tasks which will be undertaken by the voivodship office.

The Voivodship People's Council Presidium adopted a work plan for the first quarter of this year and decided on the forms of work to be undertaken by Voivodship People's Council Commission and by the Voivodship Committee for Social Control.

The work of an interventions team which has been set up at the Katowice Voivodship office will also serve to improve the living conditions of our voivodship.

The team will support the activities of the voivodship commission in combating speculation, especially in the field of [few words indistinct] and of goods distribution.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRIAL OF SZCZEPANSKI

Szczepanski Gives Evidence

LD201900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Today, at the trail of the former leadership of the Radio Committee, Maciej Szczepanski continued to give evidence. It concerned the issue of giving presents which were bought with state money, cashing and appropriation of $5,000 from the Radio Committee's account, drawing higher amounts than due of foreign currency for travel abroad, and also settling accounts with the use of undocumented statements. All this concerns the equivalent of about Z140,000.

Replies to Charges

LD202116 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- The successive day of the trial of the former Radio and TV Committee managers today began with questions being asked by M. Szczepanski's defence counsel concerning the practice of sharing out gifts paid for with state money.

The defendant replied that as chairman of the Radio and TV Committee he often witnessed the practice of giving gifts at other offices and institutions.

He also said that on his 50th birthday he received paintings from the then secretary of the Central Committee and minister of culture. Sczcepanski said that while receiving the gift he was aware that it had not been paid for out of the donor's own pocket. As stated by the prosecutor, this particular case has been made part of a separate procedure.'

Sczcepanski spoke at length about checks of the committee's activity conducted by the Supreme Control Chamber [NIK]. He denied the prosecutor's statement that the Radio and TV Committee was exempt from control by the Supreme Chamber and maintained that from 1972 there had been several checks and that respective protocols on the checks provided only insignificant remarks. Next, Szczepanski replied to two successive charges: embezzlement of $5,000 of the committee's money, and drawing more foreign exchange than he was entitled to on expenses connected with his trips abroad. The defendant said that the sum of $5,000 dollars was stand-by money to be used in emergency and made it possible to avoid drawing money from the bank on every occasion.

Replying to the second charge, Szczepanski said that his trips abroad were both official and business affairs. In view of his official position and that of the persons he was meeting he felt he had the right to stay in good hotels which entailed expenses not envisaged in the regulations. He said that he had to follow the existing customs for which his daily expense allowance of $10-12 plus 50 percent for his VIP status often proved too small.

The outcome of these trips, the accused claimed, (?was the establishment of very good contacts with the radio and television networks in many countries, and definite advantages for the Polish Radio-TV Committee and the whole country. It was impossible to supply bills for these expenses, and therefore, as was permitted by the respective decision of the Council of Ministers, I provided written statements for these expenses, said Szczepanski.

SPOKESMAN NOTES TRIALS OF FORMER OFFICIALS

LD201908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Justice press spokesman, trials are in progress before general courts against persons who in the past performed leading functions in the organs of state administration, political organizations, and units of socialized economy.

Indictments accuse these persons of using their official posts in order to commit offenses. Cases against Henryk Pauli, former deputy voivoda of Elblag; Jozef Cichowlat, former first secretary of party district committee in Poznan; Jozef Stanski, former voivoda of Kielce; Andrezj Bobinski, former chief director of the "Polmo" agricultural vehicle factory; and Bronislaw Mirski, former head of the Department of Transport in the municipal offices in Radom, are at an advanced stage.

Before the Voivodship Court in Zielona Gora the trial begun yesterday of Eugeniusz Pacia, former deputy minister at the Ministry of Food Industry and Procurement, and of Stanislaw Radosz, former voivoda of Leszno. Sentences in these trials will be announced in public.

FIREARMS CONFISCATED IN SUWALKI VOIVODSHIP

LD202240 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2135 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Citizens' Militia in Suwalki Voivodship recently carried out a number of successful operations aimed at uncovering firearms illegally held by criminals. With considerable help from the community, military, sporting and hunting firearms have been found, as well as ammunition, which in most cases was serviceable.

The firearms we see here undoubtedly served for poaching, and it cannot be ruled out that they could have been used for criminal activity. All those from whom the firearms were taken are being investigated and will bear criminal responsibility.

MILITARY PROSECUTION ORGANS' ACTIVITY OUTLINED

PM201655 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Jan 82 p 5

["S.F." report: "Communique of the Press Spokesman for the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] As the press spokesman for the chief military prosecutor's office informed a representative of our newspaper, the military prosecutor's offices are continuing to prosecute perpatrators of offenses whose cases have been transferred to the juridiction of military courts for the present.

Since 1 January 1982, criminal proceedings have been started under summary procedure with respect to 51 cases against 112 civilians, the overwhelming majority of whom (108 people) have either been arrested or, with respect to people in hiding, against whom arrest warrants have been issued. Most of the people suspected have been people who have committed acts prohibited by the regulations established by the 12 December 1981 decree on martial law. Despite the generally known fact that the activities of a number of organizations and associations have been suspended, cases of people who have disregarded the prohibitions imposed by martial law and have engaged in activities on behalf of those organizations have continually been coming to light. In most cases those activities have taken the form of distribution of leaflets and posters, as well as inscriptions made in public places, which are hostile to the state authorities and our international alliances. It is dissemination of false information with a view to either spreading alarm among the public or provoking disturbances.

From 1 through 8 January 1982, military prosecutors submitted cases against 111 people to military courts and 31 of those people received sentences in accordance with martial law regulations.

For instance, on 4 January proceedings were started under summary procedure against Andrzej Krzyzanowski, who was arrested on the same day. Krzyzanowski -- an employee of the Konin aluminum plant -- had personally prepared and put up at his place of work two leaflets containing false information about the situation in the country.

On 5 January, the following people were arrested and subjected to investigation under summary procedure: Zbigniew Dobrowolski, an employee of the Biskupiec state machine station; Wladyslaw Koziewski, a student at the Dzwierzuty agricultural technical school; and Romuald Leszczak, a farmer who, with others, painted slogans on public buildings on 3 January 1982 which derided the Polish People's Republic's political system and urged people to disobey martial law regulations.

On the same day, indictments were submitted to the navy court in Gdynia against Stanislaw Kowalski and Andrzej Szczepanski, both working for the Gdansk Institute of Technology and NSZZ Solidarity members, who had not discontinued trade union activities despite their suspension but, on the contrary, prepared and distributed an information bulletin in which they published false information about the situation in the country and the Gdansk seacoast region.

On 6 January 1982 the military prosecutor arrested Boleslaw Biedrzycki, an employee of the Leszno municipal services enterprise and chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Commission in that enterprise, who spread at his place of work false information about his alleged arrest and assault by functionaries whereas he had, in fact, suffered injuries as a result of family misunderstandings. On the same day, the case against Wieslaw Rozek, an employee of the "Jankowice" mine in Rybnik, was submitted to the Silesian Military District Court in Wroclaw. He was suspected of organizing and leading a strike in that mine despite the fact that it had been militarized and, in addition, of planting the mine shaft with explosives, thus generally endangering people and property and interfering with the correct functioning of that enterprise.

On 4 January 1982, the navy court in Gdynia sentenced Leonard Krasulski, an employee of the Elblag brewery enterprises and chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Enterprise Committee in those enterprises, to 5 years' imprisonment and 3 years' deprivation of civil rights for organizing a meeting of workers at his place of work, during which he first read and then distributed among the participants materials which he had brought with him and which contained false information about the situation in the country, and for putting up a flag in the enterprises which were allegedly on strike.

On 8 January 1982, the Pomeranian Military District Court in Bydgoszcz sentenced Piotr Mittelstett, a student at the Gdansk Institute of Technology and a member of the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], to 3 years' imprisonment and deprived him of his civil rights for 2 years for setting up and leading in the Chelmno region, Torun Voivodship, a clandestine KPN founding committee and for spreading by means of printed leaflets false information about economic and political activities and about the unity between the Polish People's Republic and its ally, the USSR.

Furthermore, military prosecutors have been engaged in preventive activities, holding many meetings with the management and work forces of enterprises with a view to explaining the essence of martial law regulations. They have also been engaged in explanatory talks in order to prevent any violations of the law.

COURTS FINE, IMPRISON CURFEW VIOLATORS

AU201131 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Punishment for Curfew Violations"]

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, premeditated and unpremeditated violations of the militia's curfew results in punishment in line with article 50, paragraph 3 of the martial law decree.

The punishment in question includes imprisonment of up to 1 month or fines of up to Z5,000, and is meted out under accelerated proceedings. Curfew violations are decisively predominant among the offenses against martial law and are most frequent in large city areas. Judicial colleges [kolegium] punish several hundred persons a day for violating curfew.

On 14 January the Katowice Judicial College punished 35 persons with fines between Z1,000 and Z5,000, changing fines to imprisonment in two cases. Among those punished only three persons were from Katowice and the largest group -- 14 persons -- were detained at the railroad depot. On the same day, the judicial colleges in Warsaw precincts punished 71 persons with fines between Z1,500 and Z5,000, changing fines to imprisonment in 28 cases because the defendants had no regular jobs. Most of the people punished for curfew violations in downtown Warsaw and Praga-North were from the so-called social periphery and were drunk when arrested.

In other Warsaw precincts, those punished frivolously assumed that they would be able to reach their homes before 2300.

CLASSES RESUME AT SOME TECHNICAL COLLEGES

LD201914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] In line with the decision of the minister of science, higher learning and technology, classes resumed today at a number of technical universities and technical colleges in the country.

At Warsaw technical university lectures and laboratory sessions took place with heavy student attendance. Courses resumed, among other places, at the Gdansk technical college, where teaching was interrupted for over a month. The winter term at that university has been extended until 14 March, while examinations will be held between 22 and 27 February.

More than 1,200 students of Bialystok technical university have resumed classes in the new term in four departments and five disciplines. However, the first 2 days were dedicated to instruction concerning regulations binding under martial law. Normal teaching will start at Bialystok technical university on 22 January and will end in July.

The rector of the higher engineering college in Zielona Gora, Professor Michal Kisielewicz, marked the resumption of the term by meeting students from all departments. He acquainted those present with regulations binding under martial law and the rules guiding the functioning of the college in the new situation.

TALKS WITH USSR, VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

LD201910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] During the session of the CEMA Executive Committee, which is taking place in Moscow, deputy chairman Madej conducted talks with Vietnamese Deputy Chairman Juynh Tan Phat. The two sides discussed issues connected with the further development of economic relations. During the meeting a final protocol was signed on the results of the coordination of the 1981-85 economic plans of Poland and Vietnam. This document envisages an almost twofold increase in mutual goods turnover in comparison with 1976-80.

CZYREK RECEIVES LIBYAN DIPLOMAT 20 JAN

LD202110 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek received here today newly appointed Secretary of the Popular Bureau's Popular Committee of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Ramadan Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz al-Haddad who paid a visit upon assuming his mission in Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES WESTERN 'MISINFORMATION'

LD201544 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- Following the Bundestag debate on Poland of January 14, Daniel Lulinski wrote in the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU that "the assessment made by the chancellor that 'the to-date development of the situation has not changed for the better' must have aroused astonishment.

"It must arouse astonishment since every day brings new facts testifying to the country's return to a normal life and to the implementation of various elements of reform, e.g. the economic reform" the author stressed.

"Unfortunately, also the government aides in Bonn fell victims to the misinformation about Poland conducted by numerous newspapers in the West, including the FRG" he complained.

"The Polish debate in the Bundestag confirmed that the evaluation of key theses in the U.S., NATO and EEC approach to Poland showed no substantial differences between the Federal Government and the allied coalition as well as the Christian Democratic CDU/CSU opposition," Lulinski pointed out and concluded:

"Chancellor Schmidt said in the Bundestag that the FRG policy towards Poland should be guided by the achievements made by the treaty of 1970 which 'must not be wiped out' and conclusions drawn from 'the history of the German-Polish relations, which are full of pain and bring the guilt particularly on us, the Germans. One should expect that such a stand would indeed be the leading line in the policy of the FRG Government and all the responsble forces of that country towards Poland."

In another article about Western approach towards Poland TRYBUNA LUDU's Jerzy Lobman stated that "one of the serious concerns of the official American propaganda today is to assure the world about the alleged full unanimity of the West on the developments in Poland -- a unanimity which, of course, parallels the attitude of Washington. It suffices, however, to glance at the papers of several bigger countries to get convinced that such a thesis is a plain manifestation of 'wishful thinking'".

Referring to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's efforts to present Western stands on Poland as unanimous, the daily wrote:

"The thing is simple. No matter how much lipstick does Alexander Haig use to produce the image that the faces of his allies are identical like the cheeks of American dance show girls, the grimace of dislike will show on many faces from under the mascara -- a dislike to the campaign targeted eventually at the average citizen of our country and, let us add, absolutely incompatible with international law," pointed out the party newspaper.

COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL SALVATION PRAISED

AU121716 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Trust in Your Own Strength"]

[Text] We read almost every day, also in the columns of TRYBUNA LUDU, about citizens' committees for national salvation which are emerging in various parts of the country. From the information received it appears that in many cities, communities and plants, activists of the PZPR, ZSL, SD and the Union of Polish Socialist Youth and also activists from social organizations are joining forces, with the inspiration of the party, in order to achieve a solution to the most difficult and critical problems in the places where they live and work. In general, these committees are exercising strict cooperation with members of the local military operational groups in their area.

As concrete facts confirm, the recently-initiated activity of these citizens' committees -- for it is only a few days old -- has already managed to achieve important results: the activity bears fruit most frequently in examples where social and economic life has been stabilized, public order and social peace have been strengthened and an improvement in supplies for the people has been made.

This is a phenomenon which cheers one up and fills one with optimism. It shows that people of the party are beginning to trust in their own strength, that more and more social activists are joining in carrying out effective action, that quite simply more and more Poles are beginning to believe in the need for a common effort.

JARUZELSKI LETTER TO PCF'S MARCHAIS PUBLISHED

PM181241 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Jan 82 p 9

["Full Text" of 4 January W. Jaruzelski letter: "Wojciech Jaruzelski's Reply to Georges Marchais"]

[Text] Dear comrade,

I have just received your letter of 23 December last. On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo I would like to thank you for your understanding of the difficult situation in which our country has found itself and for the position you have expressed on what has happened in Poland. We regard your letter as confirmation of the international solidarity of the great movement to which our two parties belong and at the same time as proof of the vitality of the historical ties of friendship which unite our two peoples. We have therefore recieved your letter as the expression of the attitude taken by comrades and friends who are close to us.

In assessing the events in Poland and their causes -- among which the errors committed by our party must also be numbered -- you present your viewpoint on our intentions as well as on the orientations of this serious, dangerous crisis and ways of resolving it. I can therefore note with satisfaction, dear Comrade Marchais, that there are in pricniple no differences between the intentions which guide us and the orientation of our actions on the one hand and the position which you put forward in your letter on the other hand. As soon as the crisis -- first socioeconomic, then political -- began to manifest itself openly in Poland, that is, from summer 1980 onward, we were aware that the importance of what was happening in our country went far beyond our borders and was the subject of great attention, even preoccupation, for the entire international workers movement.

Objective and subjective reasons are behind the crisis in Poland. The latter include the serious mistakes made by the previous party and state leaders, the violation of certain universal laws governing the building of socialism and the misjudgments of our own economic potential and forecasts relating to the world economy. All that weakened the ties between the party and the masses, led to a gradual loss of the party's credibility and reduced its influence on the course of events.

In this situation opposition forces of various political leanings -- including openly anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces -- quickly developed. They enjoyed the encouragement and support of propaganda and considerable material aid from various anticommunist circles. For some years Poland had gradually been placed in the front line of the struggle of ideas and the struggle for the form and content of international relations. The growing pressure brought to bear by the opponents of socialism in order to bring about confrontation has several goals. I will mention some of them: the collapse of the process of building socialism in our country; calling into question once again the hopes that socialism raises among the working class in capitalist countries; weakening the homogeneity of that defense treaty -- the Warsaw Pact -- and of CEMA.

But among all the orientations of this tremendous, mass pressure exerted by imperialist forces on Poland, a particular place is given to the intention to strike a blow against the Soviet Union and its position as a world socialist power. Poland was to act as an instrument in the hands of Western antisocialist centers for anti-Soviet actions. Poland was also to pay the price.

Toward mid-1980, when the crisis in Poland took on an overt character, our party felt that we were faced with justified protests from the working class. That is why we ruled out the use of force against the striking workers, gave our agreement to the creation of the Independent, Self-Governing Solidarity Trade Union and tried to involve its members in the task of correcting mistakes, to involve it in the efforts being made to overcome the economic and social crisis. Despite our efforts, Solidarity deviated increasingly from its initial trade union nature and became an antisocialist political movement. Within the movement's leadership there was a conflict among several orientations, but the differences only amounted to different views as to how to shatter the structures of the socialist state. Solidarity's worker masses were blinded and rendered powerless by the adventurist politicians and the spokesmen of an open counterrevolution.

During this period our party undertook a huge program of reforms which were to develop socialist democracy in Poland and make it more real, in conformity with the wishes of the people's masses. The extraordinary ninth congress, on the basis of an in-depth study of the experience already acquired, reasserted the line of socialist renewal. While restoring Leninist norms in its ranks, the party sought broad dialogue with Solidarity and proposed the idea of a national accord.

Our good will met with no positive response. The Solidarity leaders constantly inundated us with unrealistic proposals formulated as ultimatums. They multiplied the waves of strikes, on any pretext, provoked the exacerbation of the state of political anarchy and economic ruin and finally organized attempts to expel party organizations from enterprises.

We must note that their action was facilitated by the fact that at first we underestimated the significance and the intentions of the antisocialist forces, and also because the shock suffered by the party, after the exposure of serious errors, impeded the process of the consolidation of the party's forces.

The moment came when the continuation of dialogue was no longer possible. In fact, Solidarity extremists decided to launch the phase of open struggle against the people's power, even at the cost of a bloody civil war. The debates and the resolutions adopted by its leaders at Radom and Gdansk and the announcement of mass street demonstrations on 17 December marked the opening of this phase. Poland was on the edge of the abyss.

In view of the generalization of anarchy, the increasing disorganization of the economy, the collapse of basic social behavior and the paralysis of the functioning of administrative organs, Poland was threatened with inevitable fratricidal war. In that situation, to avoid the worse, we decided -- entirely in accordance with the principles of our Constitution -- to decree a state of emergency in the country.

We were aware of the fact that, in a socialist state, that was an exceptional measure. But that decision does not constitute a military coup. The formation of the Military Council of National Salvation is not directed against the lawful government bodies or against the interests of the toiling masses. It does not limit the leadership role of the party of the working class. On the contrary, thanks to the imposition of the state of emergency, the conditions have been created for reviving the party, for implementing more effectively the resolutions of the extraordinary ninth congress, for a gradual return to normal socioeconomic life in the country, for overcoming the crisis and for socialist renewal. It was also the last chance of avoiding the internationalization of the crisis, a real chance to resolve our problems for ourselves.

In taking those decisions we were aware that they would spark off a hostile reaction from the imperialist forces, that the bourgeois media would launch a campaign of crude attacks and insults against Poland.

That is why we attach great importance to explaining our motives and intentions. I found confirmation in your letter of my own conviction that we can count on the PCF's [French Communist Party] understanding, despite all the difficulties which the need to take a public stance on the events in Poland involves for you as a joint government party.

We share your opinion that a fierce struggle is now under way for the maintenance of peace in Europe. That is why we observe with growing concern the nervous, even hostile reactions of certain Western centers and the American administration in particular to our actions, which were undertaken in order to avoid civil war and which promote a return to normal life through a progressive resolution of the political and economic crisis. The obvious intention of these forces is to promote a state of permanent chaos in Poland and to use it against the party, against socialism and against our allied relations with the Soviet Union. Is it, perhaps, a question of kindling a new hotbed of tension and conflict in the heart of Europe, as you rightly express it in your letter?

Only these aims can be served by the decisions taken by the American administration with a view to the economic and political isolation of Poland and interference in our internal affairs, as well as by the pressures brought to bear on the Western partners of the United States to persuade them to take action in the same direction.

There is no need to emphasize the difficulties which will result from this for the resolution of the Polish contradictions, or the fact that this constitutes a threat to international cooperation in Europe, to detente and peace. The ensuing dangers are already striking a blow not only against socialist Poland but in general against the entire system of relations in Europe.

Dear comrade, you rightly interpreted the intentions guiding us. Above all we think that those are Polish problems which only the Poles can solve. In the search for that solution we are following the only principle which can guide a socialist state, in other words that of restoring, with the aid of frank and open dialogue, the working class' rightful role in the building of socialism in Poland, in accordance with our needs and the ideas we have of the system. It is in this framework that we intend to create a broad platform of national accord grouping all the forces which are in favor of the principles contained in the Constitution. We firmly believe that there can be no return to the situation as it was before August 1980 but also that there can be no repetition of the way in which events developed before 13 December. So the chance of national accord remains open. Moreover, it could now become more real than before. In our socioeconomic system there is a place for self-managing trade unions which are really independent from the state employer, but which are also independent of the manipulations and abuse of those trade unions by irresponsible politicians. There is room for worker self-management. The wealth of different forms of social, scientific and cultural life is not incompatible with the authorities' intentions. The Catholic Church's rights to carry out its mission are guaranteed by the Constitution. The same applies to other religious faiths. The restoration of order in and the modernization of the socialist structure of our public life will go hand in hand with respect for the best Polish national progressive traditions cultivated for generations.

We are now actively drawing up a vast program of reforms. Its aim will be to consolidate the fundamental socialist achievements of the working class and 11 the workers, including the preservation and consolidation of all the positive elements introduced into our public life during the past 18 months.

We will shortly present that program to the nation.

The state of emergency in Poland is a temporary state. Its duration does not only depend on us but on the way in which the situation develops, and particularly on the activities of our adversaries. As calm and order are restored we are lifting or moderating certain restrictions and hardships which are difficult for the population and which we imposed during the first few days of the state of emergency. We ardently desire the state of emergency to be as brief as possible.

If the state of emergency is to be lifted as soon as possible we also need kindness and understanding on the international scene. The fraternal socialist countries and many communist parties are displaying these. We are grateful to them.

We have everything we need to win this complex battle for the renewal of the image and content of socialism in Poland. While respecting the universal principles of socialist building, we will at the same time take account of all that is specifically Polish and that we have inherited from our history and our traditions. Poland's history has made our people particularly sensitive regarding the problems and attributes of sovereignty.

The Polish People's Army, which is the guarantee of order and security in the country today, is aware that it is responsible for that sovereignty.

At difficult times for the Polish nation, the French people have always been on our side. I see confirmation of this in your letter. Your understanding, your support and your fraternal solidarity are of great importance of us today.

I beg you, Comrade Secretary General, to accept the cordial greetings which I send to you and your party.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, Warsaw, 4 January 1982

OSLO PAPER CARRIES 15 DEC LECH WALESA APPEAL

WA210930 Oslo KLASSEKAMPEN in Norwegian 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, is interned and is now in Chyliczki, near Konstancin, in the villa belonging to T. Wrazaszazyk (deputy premier under Gierek). From a courier, we have received an appeal from Lech Walesa:

To the Polish nation: (dictated in the morning hours on 15 December)

-- We will not let ourselves be subdued!

-- We will go on strikes in the big work sites. In the small places we will use passive resistance.

-- In case of use of force from the army, we must conduct ourselves so that there will be no spilling of blood.

-- We must be in solidarity; we must help each other and demonstrate that our labor union exists and is still functioning.

Lech Walesa, 15 December 1981

ENVOY TO UK SAYS WALESA TO BE RELEASED

Situation 'Improving'

NC171227 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] London, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, detained leader of the Polish independent trade union Solidarity, will "be released very shortly", Poland's ambassador to Britain said today.

Stefan Staniszewski told newsmen at Heathrow Airport, where he had gone to meet his wife: "He will be released very shortly. I cannot say exactly when, but the decision to free him has been taken."

He added: "The situation in Poland is improving so that martial law need not be maintained more than two or three weeks more."

Solidarity Representative Comments

LD171926 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Today came a surprising statement by the Polish ambassador to Great Britain, Stefan Staniszewski, According to the ambassador the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, will be released soon from his captivity. The ambassador also made other outspoken statements about the situation in Poland today.

But what does Solidarity's representative say about the reports from London? Thomas (Rosander) asked Jakub Swiecicki, who is Solidarity's representative in Stockholm.

[Begin recording] [Swiecicki: in Swedish] It is always interesting to note such reports, and it would be really gladdening if it turns out to be true. But at the same time we must remember that it is the task of the Polish representatives to create as good a picture of the situation in Poland as possible. It is important for the West, when seen from the viewpoint of official Polish interests, that a picture is given that the situation has become normalized, that calm reigns in Poland and that everything has returned to normal.

[Rosander] Is it against this background that we must see this type of statement?

[Answer] Yes, I think so.

[Question] The ambassador also said, when he met the London press today, that he has also received reports from Poland that the state of emergency in its entirety will soon be called off, within only a few weeks, he said.

[Answer] There are conflicting reports about this. A few days ago the official press spokesman of the Polish government, Urban, said that the martial laws would apply as long as necessary. But it is not important whether the state of emergency is formally ended or not. Even now special laws are being prepared for the moment when the state of martial law is lifted.

[Question] What then is most decisive for how long this state of emergency will continue or how long these new special laws will be in effect?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] There are two factors. First, when can the military leadership say that they have succeeded in their task in normalizing the country? So far they have not succeeded in this. This is due to the massive resistance which is spreading more and more. It is also due to the fact that production has gone down very strongly; according to some reports it has decreased by 50 percent since 13 December. Here we must note that the introduction of the martial laws have not achieved their goal.

The second factor is the internal antagonisms within the ruling stratum; both in the party and the military there are great differences of opinion between the different leading personalities. There are many signs of this.

[Question] In the weekend issue of the newspaper the New York TIMES we can read an interview with one of the Solidarity leaders who is still free in Poland, Zbigniew Bujak, and he says that they are in the process of organizing a nationwide strike in Poland.

[Answer] It is difficult for us here in Stockholm to speculate about whether a general strike will succeed or not. Whether it can be organized under the circumstances now prevailing or not. We must remember that the general strike failed just after the military coup, after 13 December. But, (I should) say that there are great possibilities with regard to the passive resistance, organized resistance. Solidarity, what is left of Solidarity, the new underground organization, which is emerging, they have deliberately chosen this way [sentence as heard] [end recording]

RAKOWSKI SAYS WALESA NOT NOW IN KEY ROLE

NC181520 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Jan (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the independent union Solidarity, has been "overtaken by events" and is no longer a key figure on the Polish scene, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in an interview released here.

In the interview that will appear Thursday in the West German weekly STERN, Mr Rakowski said that Mr Walesa, currently detained in a villa outside Warsaw, "loses a sense of reality easily."

"He is a great speaker but it is difficult to get from him a clear and constructive response on no matter what [as received] great political problem," said the vice premier, who played a leading role in negotiating with Solidarity before the state of siege was declared last month.

Asked if Mr Walesa was no longer considered a negotiating partner by the Warsaw authorities, Mr Rakowski said: "I would not express it so categorically."

But he added that Mr Walesa "is nothing great without advisers" from the labor federation. It was Mr Walesa's advisers that sought to turn Solidarity into an opposition party, he said.

Mr Rakowski said that although Mr Walesa's liberty is currently limited, he enjoys "the comforts of civilization" such as television, radio and newspapers.

FRANCE TO CONTINUE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

NC121250 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (AFP) -- France will continue economic cooperation with Poland unless the situation there undergoes modification, secretary-general at the presidential office, Pierre Beregovoy, said today at the close of a restricted cabinet session.

Asked about sanctions, Mr Beregovoy said that France had already made it position known in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization statement in Brussels yesterday that blamed Moscow for the crisis but left sanctions up to each individual government.

BRIEFS

COAL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Yesterday's coal extraction amounted to 625,820 tons. The mining industry has not had such a good result for a long time. Over the first 15 days of January 7,328,426 tons of fuel have been extracted. Waiting for this fuel are power stations, heat and energy plants and farmers. The chemical and construction industries, which were limping along last year, will also be getting this coal. There is a chance of boosting exports this year -- exports which give Poland needed foreign currency. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Jan 82 LD]

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON TODOR ZHIVKOV VISIT

AU201136 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Communique on the friendly visit paid by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to Romania 14-17 January 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a friendly visit to Romania 14-17 January 1982.

At a ceremony during the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the presence of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, awarded Comrade Todor Zhivkov the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class with sash which was conferred on him by presidential decree on his 70th birthday and for his particular contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for his contribution to promoting the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the people who accompanied him visited Tirgoviste municipality where they were cordially welcomed by the working people in that old citadel of Romanian history and culture.

The high-ranking guests were welcomed everywhere with feelings of esteem and friendship -- an expression of the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov conducted talks which were attended for the Romanian side by:

Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; and Comrades Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Emilian Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the BCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and head of the Chancery of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the party secretary general; Petre Duminica, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Sofia; and Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

And for the Bulgarian side by: Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Niko Yakhiel, member of the BCP Central Committee; Todor Stochev Todorov, ambassador of the BCP Central Committee of Bulgaria to Bucharest; and Khristo Dorchev, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed each other about the concerns and achievements attained by the parties and peoples of the two countries in building socialism and in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and the 12th BCP Congress decisions respectively.

The heads of the two countries once again stressed with satisfaction that multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and BCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation an mutual assistance signed in 1970.

Particular attention was paid to further developing and deepening bilateral relations in keeping with agreements concluded and tasks set forth by the leaders of the two countries during the official visit a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1980 and during the friendly summit meetings that followed. In highly appreciating the fulfillment of the tasks set forth, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov worked out major guidelines for further developing bilateral cooperation and especially cooperation in the economic field, in science, technology and in the production sector in the 1982-85 period.

They stressed that the successful development of the economies of the two countries and the results achieved in bilteral cooperation offer even greater opportunities to further expand mutually advantageous cooperation. In this respect, they examined and resolved basic problems for signing the understandings on building the 750 kv electrical line that will link the energy systems of the USSR, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the protocol of goods exchanges and payments for 1982. The relevant bodies were instructed to examine opportunities and take the necessary measures for cooperating also in the production of special steels and metallurgical equipment. The two sides decided to set up a Romanian-Bulgarian technical commission for developing cooperation in the field of complex mechanization and for applying modern agrotechnical achievements in agriculture. They also agreed upon new understandings regarding further expanding and deepening production sharing and specialization in production, the utilization of production capacities and the application of new and more efficient forms of cooperation to increase their exchange of goods.

The two leaders also agreed to intensify cooperation in the production of consumer goods, especially that of electrical household appliances and electronic equipment, with a view to improving consumer supplies.

The two leaders assigned their respective ministries and central institutions the task of speeding up the implementation of the new production-sharing ventures, and improving coordination and supervision of the fulfillment of jointly adopted decisions and of bilateral agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During the visit, a protocol was signed on the results of the talks and on economic cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov exchanged views on certain current international issues.

Both sides expressed profound anxiety about the deterioration of the international situation and about the increased threat of war and dangers to national freedom and independence as a consequence of the intensified imperialist policy of force. They stressed the increasing threat posed by the spiralling rate and scope of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, by growing military expenditures and by the ever more influential military industrial complex. In that connection they once again stressed the particular danger inherent in the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missile in West Europe, and in the U.S. decision on the production of neutron weapons.

The two sides reasserted Romania's and Bulgaria's determination to cooperate with the other socialist states and with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces to halt the arms race, cancel the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, to make both the West and the East totally forgo all types of medium-range nuclear weaponry trained on European targets, and to adopt efficient measures for general, particularly nuclear disarmament and for maintaining and continuing the policy of international detente, understanding and cooperation. In that context, they highlighted the topicality and importance of the proposals featured in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states of May 1980.

The two sides stressed that every possible effort must be made to settle all interstate problems solely through peaceful means and negotiations, proceeding from respect for each people's independence and from the interests of international peace and cooperation.

The two countries' party-state leaders devoted special attention to European security and cooperation. They emphasized, on this occasion too, that the Madrid conference must conclude with positive results and thus activate the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a uniform whole, and that it must convene a conference for military disengagement and disarmament on the continent and ensure the continuation of the all-European process of forging security and cooperation.

Both countries hail the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, and express the hope that they will end with positive results and will contribute to strengthening the security of all European nations by establishing a stable military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level of nuclear weapons and thus dispelling the danger treatening the European peoples.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reasserted the two countries' determination to further actively contribute to developing relations of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan countries, to strengthening confidence in the Balkans and turning that area into a nuclear-free zone as part and parcel of building security and cooperation in Europe and consolidating international peace and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivko reiterated their peoples' solidarity with all states and forces struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and urged respect for each people's right to develop in accordance with their aspirations for freedom, progress and well-being, without any foreign interference.

Both sides highly priased the results of the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the agreements and conventions concluded, which will give a fresh impetus to expanding and deepening the relations between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to raising the level of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, for the benefit of both neighboring friendly peoples and in the interests of the general cause of international socialism, peace and cooperation.

The meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION PLENUM REPORTED

AU121939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Jan (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the central council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania took place in Bucharest on January 12. The participants debated several reports, among which those regarding the activity of the T.U. bodies and organizations in the organization and unfolding of socialist emulation, for the implementation of the plan in the national economy, the way in which the T.U. bodies, the executives of enterprises and ministries worked for the fulfilment of the pledges assumed under the collective labour contracts for 1981 and the measures for the improvement of the activity in that field; participation of the trade union in the unfolding of the "Song to Romania" national festival and the measures for improving the activity of the T.U. artistic ensembles in the 1981-1983 edition; the activity of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania in the field of international relations and the targets for 1982. Taking the floor during the plenary meeting was Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

1981 INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS NAMED

AU201330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jan (AGERPRES) -- 404 important productive units were commissioned in Romania in 1981. At the end of the same year building-assembly operations were completed on other important units of which 40 were undergoing technological tests. Technological equipment worth over 13 thousand million lei were mounted in 1981.

Among these new units are the Borzesti crude processing enterprise, the rubber and plastics manufacturing enterprises of Botosani, Pitesti, Nasaud and Tirgu Jiu, the tyre manufacturing works of Zalau, "Danubiana" of Bucharest and "Victoria" of Floresti, the polyester fibre manufacturing enterprises of Vaslui, Roman and Cimpulung, the caustic soda and soda products manufacturing factory of Giurgiu, a steel mill in Iasi, rolling mills in Zalau and Beclean. The specialized enterprises succeeded in standardizing most of the building-assembly technologies and, on this basis, in generalizing numerous modern technologies.

The industrialization degree of the operations in construction activities has risen, ever more operations being now performed in the specialized workshops organized within secondary industrial production bases. The mechanization degree of the building-assembly operation has risen and hence the assimilation and putting into fabrication of construction machine and equipment.

Some 1,240 industrial production agrozootechnical units are to be commissioned this year of which 460 are very important. A large number of flats are to be built. Important investment operations are under way in the sectors that ensure the energy and raw material base and to the end of implementing special programmes in the food industry. The enterprises of the Ministry of Industrial Constructions have assumed the task to raise labour productivity by over 6 per cent in 1982 as against 1981.

ECONOMIC PLANS OUTLINED FOR SEVERAL SECTORS

Energy Sector

AU181132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jan (AGERPRES) -- 1982 will certainly mean a significant contribution to the achievement of the strategic objective set by the Twelfth RCP Congress -- Romania's self-sufficiency in point of energy.

The Romanian state has promoted an anticipatory policy directing, already before the outburst of the world crisis, the production of energy bearers to coal and laying special stress on the hydro-and nuclearelectric power. In the 1960-1980 period, coal production grew by 420 percent in Romania, whereas on a world plane the increase was of only 28 percent. As regards the energy obtained in hydropower stations, and the development of nuclear energy the ratio is of 3,050 and 307 percent, respectively.

In the 1981-1985 quinquennium, Romania's energy policy aims at promoting a severe regime of saving energy, at developing the (?lignite) putput at higher rates so that a 75 million-ton production be turned out in 1985, at implementing the programme of nuclear plants (whose installed generating capacity is to attain 660 mw in 1985 and 3,960 mw in 1980), at drawing alternative energy resources into the economic circuit, at cutting down hydrocarbon-based electric power from 39.7 percent in 1980 to 21 percent in 1985 by increasing the share of the coals used in this domain from 40 to 55 percent in 1985.

1982 will substantially contribute to the attainment of these objectives. 74.1 thousand million kwh electric power and 50 million gicacalories are to be produced this year and so another installed generating capacity of 1,500 adds to the national grid.

This five-year plan and particularly the 1982 plan aim at modernizing economic structures in the spirit of a high capitalizing of power resources, and of saving energy and fuel. The programme which underlies the development of the Romanian energetics until the end of the century envisages the decrease, till 1990, of the average index of energy consumption for 1,000 lei industrial output by minimum 40 percent, and until 2000 by at least 2.6 times as to 1980. The responsible factors in the Romanian economy are aware of the fact that this thing can be achieved only through the promotion of new technologies, the modernization of the existing ones and the improvement of the structure of various branches, through the mobilization of the full research capacity and, particularly, of the experience of experts, of the innovative spirit.

Steel Industry

AU111159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest 11 Jan (AGERPRES) -- At present Romania produces some 13 million tons of steel annually, that is 600 kg of steel per inhabitant. From this point of view she ranks among the countries with an advanced iron and steel industry, (Austria, France, England, Italy, USSR, USA).

In 1981 the growth rate of the marketable production was of over 4 percent as to 1980.

The main concern of the metal workers is the improvement of the structure and quality of production. The results scored in this respect materialize in the growth of the production of the highly processed items, just as of those that were imported in the previous years. Important growth have been registered as against 1980 with grey pig iron (28.7 percent), ferro-alloys (51.9 percent), plain rolled goods (2.4 percent), cold-manufactured sections (4.8 percent), metal cord (8.2 percent), highly-resistant dead-drawn wires (11.8 percent).

In 1981, the Romanian metallurgy met to a larger extent the metal requirements of the national economy fact which allowed that some imports be completely given up or substantially reduced especially with the steels for ball-bearings or assembly units, types of sheet for electrical engineering and ship-building industry, sheet and strips for the car manufacturing industry, new types of pipes for the oil, chemical and power engineering industries.

For 1982 the metallurgical industry has in view the quantitative and especially the qualitative growth of the metallurgical production. Steel physical production will increase by more than 8 percent, that is some 40 kg of steel per inhabitant, while the marketable production will grow by over 9 percent as to 1981. With metallurgical coke the growth is of 29.5 percent, with pig iron - 5 percent, ferro-alloys 14.3 percent, plain rolled goods - 7.6 percent, steel pipes - 13.4 percent.

Conditions exist for further enhancing the share of the highly processed products. To this end the range of metallurgical products for strings, bearings, tools, assembly units required by the machine building, oil and power engineering industry, aviation and others will be expanded.

The assimilation and introduction into fabrication of new products much requested by the national economy, such as sheets with special characteristics for recipients, highly pure steels for aviation, sections for the ship-building industry, will get more marked and will be doubled by the promotion of efficient steel smelting processes requiring lower energy and fuel consumptions. While the share of the steel produced in Martin furnaces will drop to 31.5 percent, the share of the steel produced in oxygen converters will grow to 46.5 percent. Steel continuous casting procedure, which ensures a substantial reduction of metal consumption and a big quantity of rolled goods out of one ton of steel, will be extended to another 30 percent of the total production.

Other Industries

AU091625 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Jan (AGERPRES) -- An important objective of the Romanian economic policy is the restructuring of the branches of industrial production. This process will get more marked this year, the plan of the country's economic development in 1982 specifying in fact the tasks regarding the intensive development of the branches and sub-branches of the processing industry, the improvement of the structure by products adapted to the current demands of the national economy and of the foreign market. In view is also a superior capitalization of the raw materials and energy. Thus, in the metallurgical industry, the steel output, of some 14.2 million tons, meets the need for a steady improvement of the structure and quality of the products. A more rapid growth is stipulated of the production of special steels, of the alloy steels in particular, just as of the highly processed products.

In its turn, the machine building industry, one of the most important branches of the Romanian economy, will have to ensure both the equipment required by the investment programme and the export of an as varied range of products as possible. Since at present this branch can meet the needs of the economy, the new investments stipulated in the plan refer only to well delimited sectors, stress being laid on the full use of the existing production surfaces, machines and equipment. New types of machines, apparatuses and installations, just as new materials for the electrical engineering industry, microelectronics and aviation are to be assimilated into fabrication this year.

In the chemical and oil processing industry in view are the possibilities of turning to best account the resources and diversifying the ranges of products. Although the quantity of crude to be processed will be maintained at the 1981 level, that is some 25 million tons, the final marketable production of this industrial branch will grow at the expense of superior fuels and of the products meant for the petrochemical industry. As a matter of fact, the petrochemical industry will develop rapidly higher rates being envisaged with synthetic rubber, polymers, chemical fibres and yarns. As for the fine synthesis and small-chemistry industry, considerable growth are stipulated with medicines, dyes, cosmetics and others. As far as the other branches of the national economy are concerned special stress is laid on the manufacture of high-quality products, on the superior capitalization of the indigenous raw materials.

PRESS SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES POLAND, SHEHU DEATH

AU191625 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 82 pp 1,7

[B. Marijanac report]

[Excerpts] Ambassador Mirko Kalezic stated the following at the regular press conference in the state Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today:

In addition to the aid that the Yugoslav Red Cross and the City of Belgrade have sent to Poland, the Yugoslav Government also granted aid. We expect that aid will also be sent to the Poles by some other Yugoslav cities and work organizations that have developed cooperation with Polish cities and economic organizations. We are settling the manner of how the aid is to be sent in talks with appropriate Polish authorities.

Replying to the question of why the Yugoslav Government requested that the signing of the agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy on fishing in the Adriatic be postponed just before it was to be signed, Kalezic said that the mixed Yugoslav-Italian group of experts of the fishing industry had met several times in the past 2 years to try to find higher forms of cooperation between the two countries in the field of fishing.

Kalezic continued: talks are still underway for agreement on various forms of future cooperation. Therefore, one cannot talk about postponing the signing of the agreement in this field, because this stage has not even been reached. Talks between the representatives of the fishing industries of the two sides concerned are to be continued and the date will be set shortly.

Asked by journalists to comment on the official Albanian version of Premier Shehu's death and on the press speculation about accounts being settled in the Albanian leadership, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said: "In principle we do not comment on events which are internal affairs and a matter of the internal situation and relations in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania."

Are you expecting any consequences from Mehmet Shehu's death for the development of events in Albania and its relations with Yugoslavia and other countries?

Of course, Mirko Kalezic replied, we are following all the elements of development which may influence our bilateral relations.

SPECULATION CONTINUES ON ALBANIAN SITUATION

LD201242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The circumstances under which Albania's number two man, Mehmet Shehu, stepped down from the political stage are still vague. Objectively, this has contributed to speculations appearing in many world media about the latest in a series of accountings in the top Albanian leadership.

The third prime minister of postwar Albania, Adil Carcani, was appointed recently. He follows Enver Hoxha, who was prime minister up to 1954, and Mehmet Shehu, who held the post until his death on December 18. One day after the appointment, the new prime minister announced an emergency reshuffle of the cabinet from which a close relative of Shehu's, minister of the interior Fecor Shehu's wife Fiqrete, who led the Albanian Marxist Institute, has unexpectedly disappeared from public life.

The People's Assembly, whose member the late Mehmet Shehu was for the past 36 years, paid no homage to him even by observing a minute's silence, nor was it done by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour in which he sat for 33 years, or the cabinet which he headed for 27 years.

In proposing Shehu's successor, Enver Hoxha did not find it necessary to mention the man who had been his closest collaborator for more than thirty years, nor was it done by Carcani when he took up the post and set forth the programme of his cabinet.

This attitude was to corroborate the official version of Shehu's death alleging that, according to Albanian custom, suicides are not entitled to a homage.

A member of the Albanian Party of Labour Central Committee Politbureau and Government, Niko Spiru, committed suicide in spring 1948. After the Cominform resolution Spiru, although a suicide and in spite of the custom according to which Shehu's death was accompanied with icy silence, had been posthumously declared people's hero by Enver Hoxha.

Apparently, involved here is the physical liquidation of political opponents as part of the system which has operated in this manner for decades now. Shehu's departure is only a detail in the operation of the system and it gives ground for conclusions on the political conditions and feeling in Albania. Moreover, his death, coming as it did only one and a half months since the 8th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, does not agree with claims that the congress reaffirmed the monolithic nature of the party and the leadership. Finally, it had taken a full month to prepare a "unanimous" election of the new prime minister which was "approved with applause".

In the system of Hoxha's personal rule, which Shehu did much to help create, an illogicality becomes logical. Over the decades, innumerable leading figures of Albania were disappearing from public life and from life in general without any explanation. Subsequently, the real reasons for their disappearance were given as a rule by Enver Hoxha personally when stating that those who until recently had been his collaborators "were thrown on the rubbish heap of history".

DJURANOVIC CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALGERIA 20 JAN

Report on Departure

LD201556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- After his 3-day official and friendly visit to Algeria, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left Algiers at 1430 today.

Djuranovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off at Houari Boumediene Airport by their Algerian host Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and several Algerian Government ministers, senior Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials and the ambassadors of the two countries, Faik Dizdarevic and Abdul Hamid Adjali.

Press Statement on Visit

LD201724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The following press statmement has been issued here on the visit by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Algiers.

At the invitation of Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, paid an official and friendly visit to the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic from 18-20 January 1982.

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, [National Liberation Front], received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

During his stay in Algeria the president of the Federal Executive Council met with President of the People's Assembly Rabah Bitat and with Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia.

During the talks between the two premiers, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual respect, which characterize the relations between the two countries, a broad exchange of views took place on bilateral and international questions of joint interest.

Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed their satisfaction over the exceptional relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria, stressing the significant progress made in the field of economic cooperation.

They confirmed their readiness to strengthen and expand this cooperation in all areas on stable and long-term foundations, and discussed the measures which have to be taken jointly to attain this.

Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the joint Committee for Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation, held separate talks with the minister of internal affairs and Kasdi Merbah, chairman of the Algerian part of the joint committee for heavy industry, on specific aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries and preparations for the forthcoming session of the joint committee.

In assessing the international situation as serious and worrisome, the two sides emphasized the significant role of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment as an independent and irreplaceable factor in international relations.

They again affirmed their readiness to work together with other nonaligned countries on the bases of the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment to continue to make efforts aimed at strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's cohesiveness and action capability in order for it to be able to offer a decisive contribution to solving international problems.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, invited Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic to visit the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be set later.

Djuranovic Comments

LD202038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic this evening expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Algeria and stressed "a high level of concurrence" of the two countries' stands in the assessment of political conditions in the world and the causes of the present tension in international relations.

On returning to Belgrade, Djuranovic stressed that his talks with Algerian officials confirmed the two countries' full commitment to the authentic principles of non-alignment.

The visit has shown once again that "both countries are in the main stream of the Non-aligned Movement which consistently advocate the defence of the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment" Djuranovic said.

The Yugoslav premier particularly pointed out the dynamic development of economic relations between the two countries over the past two years. "Over this period, the discrepancy was overcome between the development of political and economic relations, a discrepancy which had been characteristic for the previous years, Djuranovic said.

Yugoslav-Algerian trade last year reached the value of 400 million dollars. Yugoslav enterprises in Algeria contracted capital projects valued at nearly $1 billion, Djuranovic stressed.

ENERGOINVEST CONCLUDES CONTRACT WITH IRAN

AU201156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the Yugoslav "Energoinvest" enterprise of Sarajevo and the Iranian Ministry of Energy have signed a contract on the delivery of equipment for a 230-kv transmission line near Shiraz, southern Iran. The contract is valued at 5,479,490 dollars.

"Energoinvest" has been engaged in various projects in Iran for the past 15 years.

DRAGAN COMMENTS ON 1981 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD201750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- Speaking at a press conference for foreign journalists at the International Press Center today, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that the deficit in the balance of payments in 1981, on the basis of present assessments will be lower than planned; that is, lower than the planned $1.8 billion. Commodity exports last year increased five percent in real terms compared with the preceding year and amounted to $11 billion, while imports decreased by nine percent and amounted to $15.7 billion. The trade deficit was reduced by nine percent and amounted to $4.8 billion. Bearing in mind that the planned deficit in the balance of payments is $500 million for this year, it can be concluded that in only 3 years Yugoslavia will have reduced its deficit more than seven fold, from $3.7 billion in 1979 to $500 million this year.

The country's total indebtedness, including medium-term and long-term credits, was on the last day of last year $18.4 billion, $16.9 billion of it to the convertible area. This means that the level of the country's indebtedness, relative to the foreign exchange inflow as a whole, was about 20 percent. The situation with short-term credits was continually changing, mostly depending on the dynamics of oil imports. Since these credits are unfavorable, with high interest rates and short repayment terms, it is planned to reduce the use of such credits this year to $500 million.

Continuing to implement the policy of meeting international obligations on a timely and current basis, we shall also set aside this year $2.3 billion for annuities along with considerable funds for interest. Zvone Dragan also indicated that measures will be taken to exercise more control over the actions of commerical banks empowered to do business abroad, which means that none will be able to incur debts if not capable of meeting existing obligations. Speaking of prices and inflation, Zvone Dragan stressed that very little has been achieved in these spheres despite measures taken. Last year prices exceeded forecasts by about seven percent. Thus inflation, measured by the increase in retail prices, reached 39.3 instead of the planned 32 percent.

Total investments are still high although last year they were about 10 percent lower in real terms than the preceding year, when their share in the entire social product was as much as 42.7 percent. The real drop in personal incomes was not halted last year, but incomes fell less for those employed in production -- 3.5 percent -- than for those employed in noneconomic acitvity -- by nearly 10 percent. Zvone Dragan spoke in detail about the policy of the country's development this year, stressing that the basic task is to increase exports of goods and services, in particular to convertible markets. He also stressed the need to take measures to intensify working and technological discipline and the responsibility for consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ENERGY ISSUES

LD182030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council adopted, at its session this afternoon, with Vice President Gojko Ubiparip in the chair, the decision on Yugoslavia's energy balance sheet for 1982 as a temporary measure after the SFRY Presidency had agreed with the reasons for its adoption.

The country's energy balance sheet for this year could not be adopted on the basis of agreement by executive councils of the republics and provinces. In the coordination process, agreement had not been reached about the distribution of oil deliveries and there had also been demands for a greater volume of consumption of these derivatives than laid down by the draft energy balance sheet proposed by the Federal Executive Council. Due to our balance of payment possibilities and the need for saving energy fuels, the Federal Executive Council noted that imports of oil derivatives which would be higher than the level of consumption last year could not be planned for this year.

In view of the fact that if there was a delay in adopting the country's energy balance sheet for this year this would make the supply of oil derivatives and coke to consumers even more difficult and would create greater disruptions on the market and thus also obstruct timely imports and processing (and this would create considerable damages also for the social community), the Federal Executive Council has assessed that the conditions had arisen for the adoption of the energy balance sheet as a temporary measure.

In all other issues the balance sheet adopted by the Federal Executive Council proceeds from the joint stands of the executive councils of the republics and provinces, especially with regard to the volume of production and consumption of electrical power, domestic coal coking coal, coke and natural gas.

The energy balance sheet for this year envisages electrical power consumption of about 67 billion kwh, of which over 66 billion kwh must be ensured from domestic hydro and thermal power plants and from the nuclear power plant. Crude oil imports are planned at 10.1 million tons and oil derivatives in the order of about 900,000 tons. Four million and four hundred thousand tons of crude oil for further processing should be secured from domestic production. Domestic coal production is envisaged at the level of 57.8 million tons and the import of coking coal is envisaged at 3.4 million tons. The energy balance sheet also envisages consumption of natural gas of the order of 5.35 billion cubic meters, out of which 2.47 billion cubic meters will derive from domestic production and the remainder from imports.

The Federal Executive Council decided that at the end of the first quarter an analysis should be carried out of the electro-energy situation in the country, while at the end of the first half-year an analysis should be carried out of the entire energy balance sheet so as to make it possible for changes to be carried out in the anticipated volumes of production and consumption of specific forms of energy.

FIRA VIEWS RELATIONS BETWEEN STATE, RELIGIONS

LD192008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Relations between the state and the about forth religious communities existing in Yugoslavia are on the whole good and individual conflicts do not affect the entirety of these relations.

This statement was made here today at a press conference given for over fifty foreign correspondents accredited in Belgrade and Yugoslav journalists. The conference was attended by Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Committee for Relations with Religious Communities, and Mate Salinovic, chairman of the Board for Questions of Religion of the largest Yugoslav political organization, the Socialist Alliance.

They denied in a well-argumented way the writing of some Western newspapers claiming that major conflicts between the state and the church had lately occurred in Yugoslavia and that top circles of the clergy were exposed to pressures.

The freedom of religion is a part of human freedoms guaranteed under the Yugoslav Constitution, or rather under all constitutions since the first promulgated in 1946, said Dr Fira. We keep no statistics on whether some of the over two million communists in Yugoslavia are believers, as it would encroach upon private affairs of citizens, he added. Nevertheless he specified that membership of the League of Communists is incompatible with religion.

A large majority of clergymen and believers in Yugoslavia abide by the relations determined by the Constitution and laws, stated Dr Fira. In Yugoslavia religion is separated from the state and schools. However, religious communities have schools of their own for the training of personnel and organs (publications) for the propagation of faith.

Dr Fira added that the aggravated international relations were also reflected in activity of religious communities in Yugoslavia.

In their work, he said, some priests go beyond the frames of accord determined on the basis of the Constitution and laws. But, such cases were few, although some media in the West want to present that as a mass phenomenon. Last year only ten "and in words I underline ten" clergymen were charged with criminal offences and breaches, he emphasized. Dr Fira added that those are persons who violated the country's laws and who are accordingly called to account for as any other Yugoslav citizen.

Aleksandar Fira recalled that Yugoslavia is a multinational country and that connection of clericalism and nationalism is very dangerous for the country's security, especially if such connections reach emigre groups abroad, which are mainly rests of fascist forces from the Second World War and in service of forces which are against the country's unity and territorial integrity.

Asked by journalists, Fira especially pointed out that the activity of religious communities in Yugoslavia in connection with the events in Kosovo "did not go beyond the frames of relations regulated by law". In this way he practically confirmed that the Islamic religious community opposed attempts instigated from outside to destabilize the Yugoslav province of Kosovo.

Salinovic stated that bodies (coordinating committees) for the realization of freedom of worship exist within the framework of all organizations of the Socialist Alliance, from the lowest to the highest level. He set forth data that at the latest elections, for example, in the Republic of Croatia 116 clergymen were elected to leaderships of socio-political organizations, in Serbia -- 65, in Bosnia and Hercegovina -- 245, etc.

Asked about Pope John Paul's possible visit to Yugoslavia, Dr Fira told newsmen that the head of the Roman Catholic Church had already been invited to visit this country by the late President Tito. Relations with the Vatican are good, the differences on some questions notwithstanding, and "we appreciate this fact," he said.

Dr Fira recalled that realtions between Yugoslavia and the Vatican were regulated by the 1966 protocol. Certain outstanding questions can be solved by negotiations under this protocol, he said.

FUNDS EARMARKED FOR UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

LD191942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Up to 1985, Yugoslavia is to invest about 230,000 million dinars (about 5,750 million dollars) in the accelerated growth of its underdeveloped regions -- the republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, and the province of Kosovo.

The sum is among the world's highest to be spent for development of underdeveloped regions, considering the present level of Yugoslavia's development, it was stated at today's session of the Socialist Alliance's Federal Conference. The session was told that some 400 work organizations from across Yugoslavia have already shown interest in obtaining resources from the federal fund for the development of underdeveloped regions.

So far organizations of associated labour from Yugoslavia's industrially developed areas have offered 115 projects for the province of Kosovo alone, it was said today.

It is believed at the Socialist Alliance that during the drawing up of plans on the pooling of resources for the under-developed regions of Yugoslavia, special care will be taken about employment policy which constitutes a particularly pronounced problem in these regions.

KOSOVO'S VLASI ADDRESSES TEACHERS IN PRISTINA

AU182109 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Educational workers have an extremely great role to play implementing the platform of the LCY Central Committee on the development of self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo. The platform is a document of lasting value, but many tasks demand urgent solutions. Pupils must be taught that the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia is fully equal in all respects with other peoples and nationalities, and that the LCY this time again used the same yardstick for the Albanian nationalism as it did for all other escalations of nationalism, Azem Vlasi, president of the provincial conference of the SAWP of Kosovo, said at a seminar for educational workers in Pristina.

Talks with educational workers also began today in Titova Mitrovica in Lipljan.

BOR COMMUNISTS EXPEL WORK ORGANIZATION'S LEADERS

AU191839 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 82 p 6

[S.T. report]

[Text] Bor, 16 Jan -- At their meeting today, the communists of the basic organization of the League of Communists of the Elektroistok work organization in Bor decided to expel from their ranks Momcilo Sujeranovic, director of the basic organization of associated labor, Zlatimir Djordjevic, former secretary of the basic organization of the League of Communists, and Bratislav Arandjelovic, chief of the department for general and self-managing affairs.

The meeting adopted the view of the communal committee that the decision on moving the Elektroistok's basic organization of associated labor from Bor to Zajecar without consulting the sociopolitical community represented the height of violations of the self-managing relations and of strengthening the group ownership attitude.

The major blame for the adoption of this and other nonself-managing decisions (the purchase of 49 apartments in Zajecar for the workers employed by Elektroistok although they already had their apartments and other similar decisions) must be borne exclusively by members and the collegium of the basic organizaton of associated labor.

The meeting also adopted the proposal of the communal committee of the League of Communists that the Elektroistok cadre commission and the commission for elections and appointments of the Bor communal assembly reexamine the fitness of Momcilo Sujeranovic and the members of the collegium, Bozidar Rener, Borislav Radojkovic, Dragan Milanovic, Bratislav Arandjelovic and Zivojin Djergovic, to perform their present leading functions in the collective.